PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY H. S. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MUHAMMADUR RIKHTHALI SYED ABDULLAH BREL'S

VOL. IX NO. 9 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England,)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth & London, calling at Marseilles

Date	Steamers.	Tons
18th Mar.	DONGOLA	8,056
13th ,,	CHINA (a)	7,952
30th ,,	NARKUNDA (a)	10,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,967
10th ,,	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd ,,	MANTUA (a)	10,902
29th ,,	SOMALI	6,794
7th May	SICILIA	6,702
14th ,,	BALDERA	158,75
21st ,,	MOREA (a)	10,990
28th ,,	CALEDONIA (b)	7,572

(a) "Narkunda", "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(b) "Caledonia," "China"—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i-Hind" leaving Bombay on the 16th April. The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only,

Date	Steamer	Tons
20th April	MAR OBRA	8,288
20th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
14th March	DUNERA	Calls Colombo, Singapor Hongkong & Shangha
25th ,,	MOREA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne & Sydney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date out	Steamers.	
11th March	LINGUA	Karachi direct.
14th ,,	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
6th ,,	PURNEA	Busrah direct.
9th ,,	CHANDARA	Do.
9th ,,	TAROBA	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.
14th ,,	Varsova	Basra direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Tsushima Maru	Y. Okuno	6,746	9th Mar.	20th Mar
Delagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,143		29th Mar
†Tomiura Maru	J. WADA		1 Mar	28th Mar
Bombay Maru	S IRIE	42	10th Apr	22nd Apl

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

E. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Sheraby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb.	12th Mar.
Hudo Maru.	S. Arai	27th Feb	15th Mar.
Gam Maru	S. Kondo	25th Mar.	6th April
Malsy Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd April
Indus Maru	R. Yano	23rd April.	4th May.
Kasado Maru	W. Miura	1st May.	13th May.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Hallard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the

Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,

were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
E. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
C 7924

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 997,662
RESERVE FUND .....£ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,002,338

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate St.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE, 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiotlo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls ...Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs.	2,62,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

F. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 40,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sarabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rate of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHOR. CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,156

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figures. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
All banking business of every description transacted.

A. R. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1918.

	Rs.	R. P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	21,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	21,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,25,017	0 0
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4 8

Dividend of the rate of 12 per c.t. per annum has been declared, by the bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs.	7,53,75,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs.	1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND .....Rs.	9,50,000/

BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chaandanal.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

D. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

5%
WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?
Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with

Annas	and upwards and it will earn	% Per Annum

Open the account to-day at the
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.
POST BOX 22. BRANCH—KARACHI. PHONE 5303

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL

	Rs.
TAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,497
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt. Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Laljii & Co.).
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchan Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, (Messrs Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. annum on Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

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Manager.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
CALCUTTA.

Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policities in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 1,00,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceeds Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

B. B. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
32, Madows Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1884.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 2,50,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or 202, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.	The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
112, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Sewjee & Co.)
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljt Jetha Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies book to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from Influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in cash investment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents
of
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

YOUR EYE?

Does it troubles you. If so, try L. H. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. Absolutely safe, per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road. For patriculars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (D 11). SAMTA, BENGAL.

Re: INCOME TAX

AND

SUPER TAX

Please consult

SHARANGDHAR & CO.

whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.

at 54, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds.	£10,00,000
Total Assets.	£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & CO.,

63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Tele. Address: "SEEDS".

Tel. No. 1885.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malda, Paltoa, Pashmina Chegha. Comfortops Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free

Amirchand & Son,

GENERAL SHAWL MERCHANTS,

LAHORE.

WICKLESS

BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES

Always-in-Stock with one, two and three Burners with and without legs.

(1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
(2) No Soot or smell because Wickless.
(3) Most Economical because no Wick.
(4) Safest because No Pump.
(5) Takes Inferior Kerosine Oil and
(6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.
(7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Lasts Longer than Stoves with Wick.

Also large & small coal & wood cooking ranges.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY

CLUBWALLA & CO.,

INFLUENZA-PNEUMONIA

Preventive and Curative

DISCOVERED & PERFECTED BY

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR

Extensively used and always found successful, the cure begins with the first dose, and all symptoms disappear soon after. During the last epidemic it SAVED MILLIONS

For prevention and safety it is always advisable to keep a bottle at hand. Price Re. 1.

Can be had of

KEMP & Co.

And other Chemists.

Prof. T.K. Gajjar's Pharmacy,

Readymoney Bldg:, Apollo Pier, Bombay

SMILINGLY

You Can Walk Straight

If your nerves are strong and can bear the strain.

Harkers Nervetone

is just the remedy to strengthen your nervous system.

Buy a bottle, try it and see the result.

WHOLESALE FROM

B. G. JACK & Co.

43,48, MEDOWS STREET, Prince Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

Rai Sahib Dr. K. C. DAS'S

HEALTH RESTORER.

The most useful guide for HEALTH, WEALTH AND PROSPERITY and even a companion for young and old. Distributed gratis and post free, APPLY TO:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAYA PHARMACY,

30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

PETROL

"Barnet Glass," Motor Tyres and Tubes, Lamps, Horns, Chamois Leather, Hood Cloth, etc. etc.

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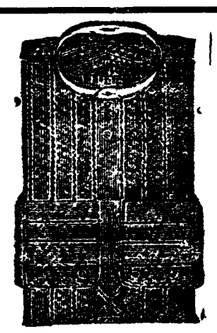

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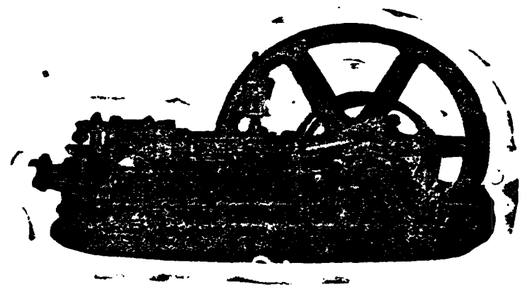

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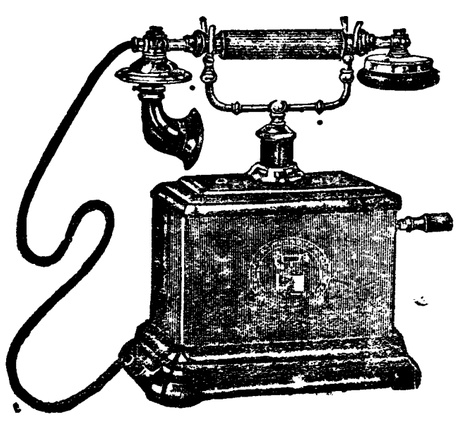

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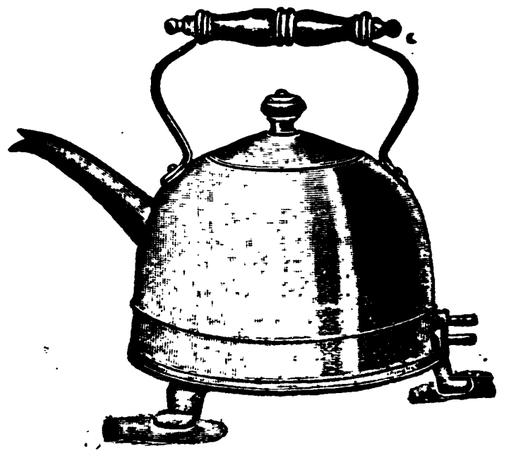

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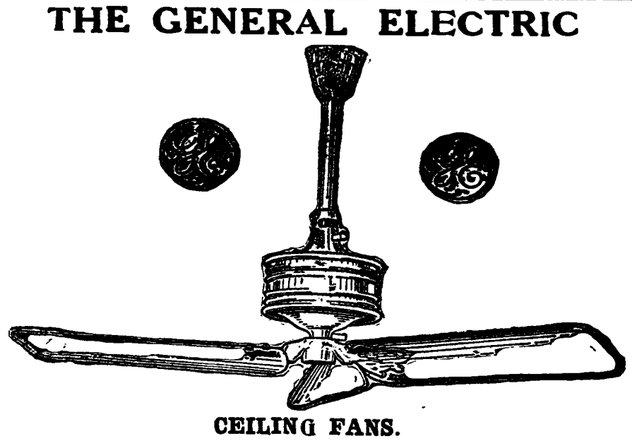

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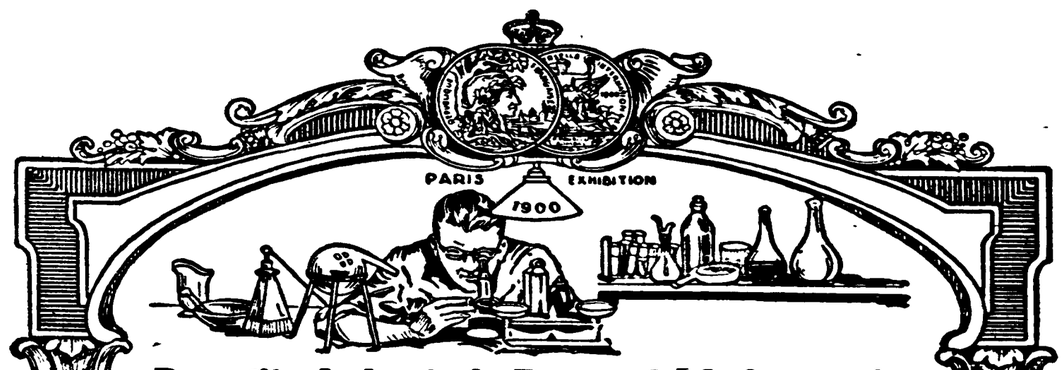

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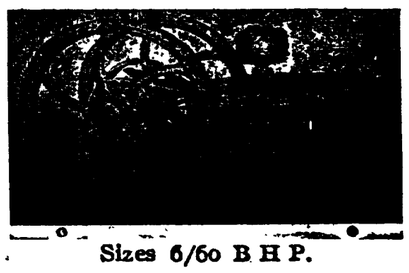

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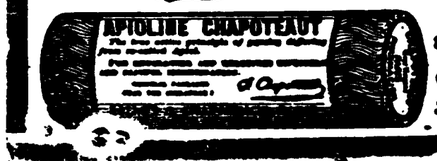

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Evening March 15th

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CHERNIAVSKY

Violinist and Pianist

PROGRAMME MARCH 12th

1—Violin—Piano Sonata.....C. Frank
2—Violin Solo, Devil Trill.....Tratini.
3—Piano.
(a) Fantasie in F. Minor ....Chopin.
(b) Mazurka.....Chopin
(c) Polonaise in A Flat .....Chopin.
4—Violin.
(a) Ave Maria.....Schubert.
(b) Carnaval Russe.....Wieniawski.

PROGRAMME MARCH 13th.

1—Violin—Piano Sonata ....Saint Saens.
2—Violin Concerto .....Ernst.
3—Piano Solos.
(a) Chaccone..... Bach Busoni
(b) In the Convent .....Borodini.
(c) Rhapsodie No. 6.....Liszt.
4—Violin Solos.
(a) Nocturne 2 .....Chopin
(b) Spanish Dance .....Sarasate.

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Second enclosure (entrance from Waudby Road) Eight annas.

LADIES AND BOYS HALF PRICE.

Season tickets, admitting to all Tournament matches, eight rupees first enclosure and four rupees second enclosure. Season tickets may be obtained at the gates.

Season tickets for ladies and boys Rs. 5 and Rs. 2-8-0.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN ARRESTED FOR SPEEDING?

Come to the

EMPIRE THEATRE

This Week—and see how

Constance Talmadge

THE CAPTIVATING COMEDIENNE GETS AROUND THE STERN J. P.

IN

"Up The Road With Sallie"

A Select Picture—all that the name implies

RAINSTORMS! SMALLPOX!! BURGLARS!!! SPOOKS!!!! BARR!!!!

She smiles through it all—and so will you Laugh galore—and thrills for paprika

COMBINED EXCELSIOR AND EMPIRE ORCHESTRAS

The Music Programme includes

THE EVOLUTION OF DIXIE

A Fantasia depicting the gradual evolution of "DIXIE slowly through "The Creation" and "The Minnet" the Melody is developed until there emerges the immortal "Dixie." This in turn becomes a "Waltz" then "Ragtime" and at last "Grand Opera."

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS

TO-NIGHT

India's Mighty puranic production

SATI MADALSA

It is a tremendous production of splendid setting and beautiful secneries depicting the most popular story that is known to every learned son of India.

See it either at 3-30 and 15 on Saturday Sunday and bank holidays on daily at 5-15 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

The Army & Navy Co-operative Society Limited

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

of

105, Victoria Street,

WESTMINSTER LONDON. S. W.,

Bombay Branch.

The Society's Annual Sale

of

Surplus and Overseason Goods

will commence on Monday 14th instant and continue throughout the month:

Swadeshi

Encourage Indian Labour.

We manufacture in our Weaving Works all kinds of Cotton and Silk Tussores, Twills, Khadi, etc. Cheapest house. Orders accepted. Visit invited, Hand-spun yarns purchased.

The Bombay Silk & Cotton Weaving Works.

Opposite Tram Terminus, 440, Grant Road, **BOMBAY.**

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

Lamington Road,

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

SESSUF HAYAKAWA

IN

LI TING LANG

A story of American Romance and Chinese Intrigue

THRILLS LOVE, SUSPENSE AND HIGH-TENSION DRAMA

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest news of the world

DOING TIME

by

S. POLLARD

NEXT WEEK

PATHE SERIAL

RUTH ROLAND

IN

RUTH OF THE ROCKIES.

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily

MATINEES, Bank Holiday and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

POPULAR PRICE

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Just like Aladin he rubbed the magic Button—and "Mommy" got what he wanted!

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS

present

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

A Roaring Drama of unusual grit!

ALF'S BUTTON
ALF'S BUTTON
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(8 Reels—8000 feet),

A Hepworth picture play that autrivals the great film of "Aladin and the Wonderful Lamp in splendour and Oriental pomp"

"ALF'S BUTTON"

It is full of mirth, it is sumptuously staged and is complete with excitement.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Two prize matinee shows To-day and Tomorrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), Rest of the shows at 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

Please to page..16..of "The Bombay Chronicle" of To-day.

Ask Where! ***Ask When!!***

Kohinoor Film Co.

PRESENTS

VIKRAMA URVASHI

featuring

The Dainty Damozel of feminine graces—blue-eyed Fairy or the Screen.

MISS LEENA VALENTINE

ANOTHER ENCHANTING PRODUCTION

RUKMINI HARAN

A famous mythological story faithfully produced with ancient magnificent setting and beautiful natural scenery.

Our previous triumphs :—Vishwamitra Menara.

Sati Parvati & Shri Krishna Sudama

For booking apply to the the Manager,

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162, DADAR ROAD, DADAR.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

To-day & To-Morrow 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

A RARE TREAT IN INDIAN CINEMA

MADAN THEATRES, Limited.

PRESENT

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA

THE SACRED OFFERING

"SHIVA RATRI"

OR

The Night observed in honour of God Shiva.

A Cinema Representation of the Origin of the Great Hindu Festival IN SIX PARTS. Directed by Monsieur C. Legrand.

GOD SHIVA :—"The observanee of fast on the fourteenth day of the New Moon in the month of Falgoon, pleases me most. He who worships me at the four different periods of the night goes to my Kingdom after death."

SHIVA :—Mr. Probodh Ch. Bose. **PARVATI :—Miss Kusum Kumari.**

SHIVA RATRI.

FOR

THE LORE OF FAITH

IN SIX PARTS.

The great Hindu Festival in the estimation of the followers of Shiva is the most sacred of all their observances, expiating all sins and securing the attainment of all desires during life.

WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

SHIVA :—Mr. Probodh Ch. Bose.
PARVATI :—Miss Kusum Kumari.
HUNTER :—Signor P. Mannelli.
HUNTER'S WIFE :—Signorina F. Mannelli.
QUEEN :—Miss Basanta Kumari.
VISHNU :—Mr. Gopal Das Bhattacharjee.

AND SEVERAL OTHER BENGALEE ARTISTS.

ENCHANTING ILLUSIONARY EFFECTS.

SEE! The Thrilling Miracles.
SEE! The sacred "Sati-Daha"
SEE! The ascent of her Spirit to Heaven.

SEE! Yama vanquished by Shiva,—and the hunter's spirit taken to Shiva-Loka.

SEE! The Descent of Goddess **PARVATI** from heaven

and

SEVERAL SUCH ENTHRALLING SCENES.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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LEARNT to learn, write and read. Only 6 Rules and 26 Characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 Hours. Practice quickly gives high speed. Book and all Text Lessons free from DUTTON 24 HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Gen ha Mata Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road GIRGAON, BOMBAY. All other Commercial subjects also taught by Post on Lessons. Postal Course in Shorthand now ready.

SHORTHAND

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—New Address, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Front Entrance, Apollo Street, Fort. Please apply or call for prospectus and enrolment there. R2661

EUROPEAN has vacancy for two men in Bungalow on Bandra Hill. Apply Box No. 1922 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2691

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Dr. S. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR, "Diabetes Specialist," REMOVED to "GHIA BUILDINGS," which is exactly opposite to the Native General Library, situated in Khetwadi Main Road. C8639

CAPITALIST to finance shipments of produce from malabar ports, decent interest and share of profits, high references to business ability. Address Box No. 1924, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2699

MANGANESE ORE Capitalist who are desirous of investment in the above business are requested to write with particulars guarantee is taken to purchase for them to their best advantage. Apply Box No. 1925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" R 2698

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPOUNDERS by SORABji P. Ghandhi and Sons. 6, Princess Street, Juma Masjid, Bombay. R2697

TYPIST-SHORTHAND—Wanted by a large Mercantile Office in Fort. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1918, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8626

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ORDINARY TYPISTS for a Solicitor's firm. Pay Rs. 50 per month. Apply Box No. 1923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2693

WANTED TO KNOW there is lucrative employment for all capable energetic young men, for particulars half anna stamp. CAPITAL INDUSTRIAL BUREAU, Delhi. R 5370

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LINO OPERATOR, with 6 years experience for Nairobi, East Africa, very good prospects. Apply Box No. 1915, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2678

WANTED—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST with a little knowledge of Book-keeping by a leading European Firm. Apply Box No. 1912, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8611

WANTED.—A fast TYPIST for Accounts Department. Apply with Testimonials to the GENERAL MANAGER, RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. R 2683

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY a smart SHORTHAND TYPIST. Must be hard-working. Remuneration as per qualification. Apply Box No. 1921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2690

WANTED—One experienced and clever CUSTOM CLEARING CLERK, one having enough experience in engineering stores and steel material need apply to Box No. 1898, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8553

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATES for Bansda High-School Drawing and Persian or Science preferred, on 60—8/2-100. Apply with copies of testimonials before Apply with copies of testimonials before 25th March, to J. H. ANJARIS, Head-Master, Bansda-High School. C8627

WANTED—CHARTERED or INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANT as part-time Professor in Accountancy. Excellent remuneration. Also MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, one knowing Typewriting preferred. Pay Rs. 90. Apply to Box No. 1922, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2693

TO MUSICIANS.—WANTED for a private Orchestra in Bombay. GOOD string players. Ladies or gentlemen. Only good players need apply. For full particulars, apply to E. BEHR, No. 10, Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, Bombay. C 8642

WANTED

WANTED—Applications from ambitious men for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER." Sent post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, Rajkot. R2615

A COTTAGE PIANO wanted of any make and in any condition for up-country school. Also any other musical instrument. Apply sharp Box No. 1893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2633

WANTED—TO BUY TINPLATES. Wr size, weight and quantity price available. Apply Box No. 2623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2623

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WANTED

WANTED.—ADVERTISEMENTS for "East African Standard" Daily and Weekly, illustrated, the most influential of papers in East Africa. Particulars from Box No. 1914 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2677

WANTED—A SLEEPING PARTNER to invest about Rs. 10,000 in a running business yielding 75 per cent. profit. Particulars from Box No. 1899, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2638

WANTED—8 N. H. P. Portable ENGINE and BOILER, 8 N. H. P. Horizontal Engine and a Vertical Boiler to suit it. Please correspond with Box No. 1911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8604

A gentleman with influential connections proceeding shortly to Europe and America is open to undertaking commissions and establishing trade connections. Apply Box No. 1909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". R2662

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One STUDBAKER MOTOR CAR. Apply VENILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS, Tamba Kanta, Pydownee. R2688

PETROL could be had at Rs. 2-8 per Gallon for permanent custumers. See personally or write to IMPERIAL Automobiles, Grant Road Corner. R 2704

MARVELLOUS OPPORTUNITY to a capitalist of two to three thousands Rupees. A small well-known Mfg. Co. FOR SALE with its Goodwill. R 2701

A thorough going "HUMBER" CAR on sale, five seater, price moderate. Please apply to PURSHOTAM JIWAN & CO., Masjid Bander Road, Post No. 3. R2641

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FOR SALE—One FOULTON LORRY, complete with body 1½ to 2 ton worked only one month and one Ford Lorry 1 ton complete with body. Apply to Box No. 1905, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8577

FOR SALE.—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R 2420

PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, Flooring and Wall Tiles, Wire Nails, etc., for immediate delivery. For particulars apply B. SITARAM & SON, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. R2631

BRICKS—First Class Kilu Burnt BRICKS, ½ inch thicker than Kalya size available in large quantities for sale. Apply for particulars and samples to A. D. SHAH, Tara Bag, Love Lane, Mazagaon, Telephone No. 1924. R2656

FOR SALE—English Double LEATHER BELTINGS 6in., 7in., 8in., 9in., 10in., 12in. and 14in. English Cast Iron Flanged PIPES 2½in., 3in., 4in., 5in., 6in. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI, 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. R2526

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with B. & Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Blick Portable with T. case Rs. 100. Secondhand Oliver Rs 100, Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters, Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons, Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort.

FOR SALE—Owner leaving India, a 4 cylinder, 20-25 h.-p., 2 seater, fitted with a comfortable luxurious Coupe body, lined with rich silk, folding dicky seat, electric lights, self-starter, dynamo, magneto, speedometer, milometer, 5 new tyres, head lamps, side lamps, tail lamp and inside dash lamp. Car is in perfect running order. Price Rs. 8,000 or near offer. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, New Queen's Road, Bombay. C8608

FOLLOWING NEW MACHINERY READY.—Complete D. Stewart's Cotton Pressing plant, 30ft. by 7½ft. and 160 lbs, 20ft. by 6ft. and 130 lbs, boilers, 13in. by 23in. by 24in. Compound side by side engine, Electric Motors, Generators, cables and fittings, Hand Pumps, Donkey Pumps one inch Hydraulic tubes, Pooley's Scales. DREWET CHOWNA, Church Gate Street. R2685

DEVELOP AN IMPORTANT HOME INDUSTRY. ENVELOPE MAKING MACHINES—Folding and Gumming envelops special stencils are provided with every machine to facilitate the work and are supplied free of cost. Price Rs. Fifteen only. Ex. our godown. Particulars on one anna stamp. THE INDUSTRIAL TRADING & MFG. CO., of Western India, 4386, Mumnavad-Ahmedabad. R 2706

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 8, Rs. 90, 7, 2 Cols., 110	120
National Portable No. 3, with Case	125
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, latest, Brief, slightly used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	
L. C. Smith & Bros. 5, American Rebuilt.	275
Underwood Portable, with Case, New	215
Corona Folding No. 3, with Case, New	225
Underwood 5, latest, used few days	320
Remington 10, latest, used few days	350

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Brief Size	220
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	110
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Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt Like New	200
Empire No. 2 with Back spacer	145
Empire No. 1 Fiscap Size. Visible	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size	195
Royal No. 3 Visible	125
7 Lbs. Fox Portable with case	165

Typewriter Supplies stocked. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. Terms moderate.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING & CO.,
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 4969.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—HALF FLAT at Forjett Street on Second Floor of Contractor's Buildings. For rent apply man on premises. R 2675

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious OFFICE in Fort. Apply on premises to NARANDAS RAJARAM and COMPANY, No. 111, Esplanade Road, opp. Rajabai Tower. C 8634

TO LET—Large FIRE PROOF GODOWNS at Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply ESOOFALLY EBRAHIMJI BANDUKWALLA, No. 15, Mount Road, Mazagon. R2660

TO LET—Shops and Rooms in New building on the corner of Hains Road, just near Byculla Station and Tramway. Apply there or Rajaubhai Mehirally Khaduck. R2556

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES, 426-432, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, electric light and telephone. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, Nanjee Building, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle. R2598

SHOP TO LET in crowded center of Globe Cinema. Rare opportunity for dealers of Motor Accessories. Write Box No 1910, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2659

TO LET on Frere Road, one GODOWN, 33½ft. by 10ft. and 14ft., and four OFFICE ROOMS on third floor, well ventilated and spacious. Apply Box No. 1919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2687

TO BE LET.—At Andheri, comodious beautiful one storied BUNGLOW out-houses and garden. Write Box No. 1916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2676

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of a building, suitable for godowns show rooms, or motor garage in Mangalore Street, near Ballard Pier. Apply to Box No. 1926, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8650

TO LET—BLOCKS and FLATS in a Bungalow, opposite Dadar Railway Station (G. I. P.), Plot No. 21, nice ventilation, all modern conveniences and motor garage facility. 'Phone to 428. R2628

"MUBARAK MANAZIL" TO BE LET spacious bungalow, ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazar, Musjid Bunder. or Chagla Villa, Dadar. R 2705

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association Ltd., dated 10th inst. will be held on the 12th March 1921 at the Hall of the Association at 12 noon (S.T.).

GURDASRAM AGRAWAL.
DULERAI V. DESAI.
R 2703 Hon. Secretaries.

THE HIND CANDLE WORKS.

NOTICE.

I hereby proclaim that certain arrangements were entered into between myself and the Hind Oil Products Ltd., Bombay, by which my Hind Candle Works, Chocolate Factory and Seed-leases in the Travancore and Cochin States, were to be purchased by the said Company, on certain conditions. The Ex-officio Director Mr. Mohomadully Allabux was to arrange for the purchase money of my said properties, but he having failed to raise the amount in time and not having met with the principle terms of the agreement, I have resigned my Directorship in the Ld. Co and my interest in the firm of the Managing Agents thereof. So I hereby warn the public that The Hind Candle Works and my other properties cease to have any concern with the said Ld. Company aind I am free to deal with my own property as before:

H S SARDESAI.
Sole Proprietor.

Bilimora dated 10th March 1921. R2702

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1921. of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1921, at eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And hereby given notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1921.

S. T. GILLUM,
Sheriff of Bombay.
C8633

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road. C8548

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—TWO NORTH LIGHT SHEDS, very useful for Workshop, Garage, Godown, etc., situate on Lamington Road. All steel structure. One Shed size 44ft. by 120ft., height 23ft. with a two-ton lifting crane covering the whole length of the Shed. This arrangement is very useful for lifting and removing packages and boxes of any dimensions up to two tons. The Shed has also an open space 44ft. by 55ft. and 8ft. by 175ft. on the side. Another Shed 39ft. by 120ft., height 23ft. All steel structure with an open space 41ft. by 55ft. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 810, Lamington Road (off Jacob Circle), or 320, Mint Road, Fort. C8542

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.

WITH effect from 1st April 1921, Coal Coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads, at owner's risk, loading and unloading being done by owners, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and via will be charged at the following scale of rates, both in local and through booking:—

	Pies per md. per mile.
For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 300 miles inclusive	0.13
Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 700 miles inclusive	0.07
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.06

2. The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton, which will be levied in addition.

3. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start to destination and all terminals transhipment and other extra charges due, will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.

O. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent,
E. I. Ry.

Calcutta, 7th December, 1920. 8908

INDIAN SOLDIER'S BOOK BUREAU.

OFFER OF PRIZES FOR MANUSCRIPT OF BOOKS SUITABLE FOR BRITISH AND INDIAN SOLDIERS.

1. The Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau,, with a view to securing for distribution throughout the Army in India books calculated to further the spirit of co-operation between Britons and Indians in the interests of India, offers for open competition two prizes each of Rs. 700 for the best Works as follows:—
   (a) For use primarily by the British soldiers:—
   SUBJECT—"India's position in the British Empire."
   (b) For the use by the Indian soldier:—
   SUBJECT—"The Citizen of India—A Manual of Indian Citizenship."
2. Manuscript not complying with the following conditions will not be considered:—
   (a) Estimated to contain less than 100 8vo. printed pages.
   (b) Containing any matter of a sectarian or controversial nature, or likely, in any way, to promote racial feeling.
3. Manuscript must be type-written and in the English language.
4. Six complete copies of the manuscript must be submitted
5. No manuscript will be returned to the author.
6. The copyright of works to which the prize is awarded shall be the absolute property of the Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau.
7. No prize will be awarded if the manuscript does not come up to the standard required by the Committee.
8. All manuscript must be submitted to reach Khan Bahadur Colonel Sardar Asghar Ali, the Organised of the Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau, Solon, Simla Hills, by the 30th June 1921.
9. A Committee of six will adjudicate and their decision will be final. The Committee will consist of:—
   (1) The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Shafi, C.I.E. (Chairman).
   (2) Col. F. E. G. Talbot, 14th Sikhs, General Staff.
   (3) Lieut.-Col. E. H. W. Lascelles, C.B.E., Army Educational Corps, General Staff.
   (4) Dr. Wali Muhammad, M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Education Department.
   (5) Dr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, O.B.E., Director, Central Bureau of Information, Home Department, Government of India.
   (6) Khan Bahadur Col. Sardar Asghar Ali, Organizer, Indian Soldiers' Book Bureau.

C 8536

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 76in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey. and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post. These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.
Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.
We invite enquiries from the Trade.
Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 299, BOMBAY.
C 8900

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY an experienced CLERK on Rs. 50 per mensem for the office of Indian Station Hospital, Deesa. Candidate must be a matriculate and must possess through knowledge of office work. Apply with copies of testimonials, while will not be returned, to the OFFICER COMMANDING, Indian Station Hospital, Deesa. C 8597

LOST OF CURRENCY NOTES. RS. 15,000.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED not to deal in the following Currency Notes of Rs. 1,000 each which are lost between 3 and 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, near our Office in Hammam Street. The founder will be given a very good reward.

WC/70 06144, 06233, 06234, 06235, 06236, 06237 & 38.
WC/70 06597.
WC/34 93863, 82330, 12047, 63795, 670*4, 73442.
WO/17 52881.
7, Hammam Street, Fort.
K. WORAH & CO.,
Telephone 4609. R2679

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th March to the 1st April, both days inclusive. C8605

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, INDORE.

MARCH 23RD TO APRIL 8TH, 1921.

ARRANGEMENTS will be made for the boarding and lodging of (1) Distinguished Guests, (2) Artists and (3) Professionals. Visitors will be provided with free lodging and volunteers will help them in the matter of boarding if necessary.

Certain number of Professionals only will be given travelling expenses, single fare to and fro at the discretion of the Working Committee and according to their merits.

March 15th will be the latest date for the receipt of the intimation of intending visitors and guests.

H. A. TALCHERKER,
Secretary,
Reception Committee.

NOTICE

WANTED—An OVERSEER or SUB-ENGINEER, pay Rs. 125—5—175 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, and three SUB-OVERSEERS, pay Rs. 60—4—120 plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, respectively. Those that have got experience of Building, Road and Survey works should apply. The appointments will be on probation for one year and thus confirmed, if work is found to be satisfactory.

A. R. PIMRIKAR,
Vice-Chairman,
District Board, Buldana.
2nd March, 1921. C8606

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	15th March	Montreal
Canadian Inventor	5500	15th "	Vancouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Ma Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort. 7148

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that owing to shortage of Coal, special trains in connection with the Khawaja Fair to be held at Ajmer from the 11th to 18th March will not be run. It will also be necessary to restrict booking to Ajmer on ordinary passenger trains between the dates mentioned above.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 9th March, 1921. C 8622

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday the 30th March 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 17th to 31st of March, 1921, both dates inclusive.

Dated 5th day of March, 1921.

By order of the Bord,
(Sd.) C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
C 8593

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

TEMPORARY OFFICE:
110/111, Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Corporation are now OPEN for the registration of Transfer deeds duly executed which must be presented at the Registered Office of the Corporation along with the relative documents between the hours of 11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. during the week days and 11 to 2 on Saturdays excepting holidays.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921. C 8620

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

TEMPORARY OFFICE:
110/111, Great Western Hotel Buildings,
Fort.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation who have duly paid in their allotment monies are hereby informed that the Temporary Receipts in lieu of Share Certificates are now ready and will be delivered to them on surrendering, at the Registered office of the Corporation, their relative application Deposit Receipts and Allotment Letters, (with receipts attached) duly discharged.

Shareholders who have still not paid in their Allotment monies are required to remit the same immediately in pursuance of reminders already posted to them and then to take delivery of the above said Temporary. Receipts in due course.

Hours of working:—11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. on Week days and 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays excepting holidays.

Bombay, 9th March, 1921. C 8621

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for wall season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate, Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry. 8905

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

FINAL NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Resolution of the Board of Directors of the above Company passed at their Meeting held on the 28th day of February, 1921, the final Notice is hereby given to those shareholders, who have not yet sent in their First-Call moneys in respect of number of shares standing in their names in the Company's Register to pay the same on or before the 15th March, 1921, and in case of their non-payment within due date their shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Dated 1st March, 1921.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. C8560

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

REQUIRED an ASSISTANT in the TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT OF THE CONSULTING SURVEYOR TO GOVERNMENT. The appointment will be in the first instance for a period of two years, with prospect of permanency to a suitable man. Salary Rs. 1,000 per mensem with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

The successful candidate will be subject to the Indian Civil Service Regulations. If he resides out of India a free passage out and home will be granted.

Candidates should not be more than 33 years of age, must be fully qualified as members of either the Surveyor's Institution, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Town Planning Institute or a recognized Engineering College. They must be competent valuers and have a thorough knowledge of the use of Valuation Tables and the theory of valuation, and have had experience of planning, developing and laying out of open and built over areas. A knowledge of traffic requirements in towns, and housing of industrial communities and the poorer classes will be a recommendation.

Applications which should be received not later than 15th April, 1921, must state date of birth and full details of candidate's experience and be accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials of professional qualifications, marked "Assistant" and addressed to:—

A. B. MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.S.I.,
Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay,
POONA (INDIA).
C8520

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 31st day of January, 1921, the following resolution was duly passed, and at a subsequent extraordinary general meeting of the members of the said Company, also duly convened, and held at the same place on the 26th day of February, 1921, the same resolution was duly confirmed as a special resolution.

Viz. "That the Company should be voluntarily wound up."

And at such last mentioned meeting Mr. Hiralal Karsondas of the firm of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Solicitors, was appointed liquidator for the purposes of the winding up of the above named Company.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1921.

M. A. DE HEREDIA,
Chairman of the meeting.

C8618

WANTED

A GRADUATE with science or an inter science passed for the Municipal High School, Kapadwanj, one strong in English and Mathematics preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms to the undersigned.

CHUNILAL V. DESAI,
Chairman, S. B.,
Kapadwanj Municipality.

Kapadwanj, 25-2-21.

C8519

DENTAL SURGERY.

SUCCESSION TO DR. M. BARR, DATOOBHOY MANSIONS.

DR. REASONER HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that the business of Dental Surgery heretofore conducted by Dr. Stout at Datoobhoy Mansions, under the name of Dr. Barr, has been taken over by him and there he will continue such business from to-day, and will attend to any patients who have outstanding appointments to the Dr. Stout.

Dated 11th March, 1921.

R2695

RE: ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO, LTD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the demand for Poll made at the meeting of the Shareholders on the 9th March, 1921, having been subsequently withdrawn in writing I have been directed by the Court to intimate that there will be no voting at my office as announced at the said meeting.

N. H. MOOS,
Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 11th March, 1921.

C8649

FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the sale of Engines of the following Mills.

THE MAHOMEDBHOY MILLS.

1 Set of horizontal compound side by side surface condensing Engine of 1400 I. H. P. having steam jacketted cylinders with corliss valves H. P. 28 in. Low pressure cylinder 57in. diam. Stroke 6in. feet. Revolutions per minutes 55. Working pressure 125 lbs. per square inch. Fly wheel between with 30 groves for 1¼in. rope, air and circulating pumps and feed pump driven by low pressure tail rod one steam barring Engine with bedplate one over head travelling crane to lift 16 tons and this crane is worked from below on the Engine room platform by long hand chains.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO., LTD.

1 Set of horizontal compound side by side surface condensing Engine of 1500 I. H. P. having steam jacketted Cylinders with corliss valves. H. P. Cylinder 28in. diameter, Low Pressure Cylinder 56in. diam stroke 6 feet. Revolutions per minute 55. Working pressure of Steam 160 lbs. per square inch Fly wheel in between 28 feet diameter with 30 groves for 1¼in. ropes. Air and circulating pumps driven from tail rods. 1 Steam barring Engine with bedplate. 1 Overhead travelling Crane to lift 15 Tons by hand.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

One Horizontal Triple Expansion Engine.
One H. P. One Intermediate and two low pressures,
Dia of H. P. 26in.
Dia of Intermediate 38in.
Dia of two low pressure 44in.
Dia of Fly wheel 26 ft. 36 grooves for 1¼in. ropes.
Two Air pumps. Dia of each 31in. with 21in. stroke. Length of stroke 5 ft.
Revolutions per minute 60.
One Condensor. Jet Condensor
Two feeder pumps.
I. H. P. 1850.
Boiler pressure lbs. 160 per sq. inch.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

Main Engine by Hick Hargreaves and Co., Bolton.
Horizontal Compound side by side surface condensing Engine of 2200 I. H. P. at 55 Revolutions per minute at 160 lbs. working pressure.
H. P. Cylinder 31in. Low Pressure 64 and 6 feet stroke Fly Wheel diameter 28 feet and 40 groves for 1¼in. Rope. Steam Jacketted Cylinders with Corliss valves.
Air and circulating pumps driven from tail rods, 1 steam barring engine with bedplate. 1 overhead travelling crane to lift 20 tons by hand.

The Engines can be seen at the respective Mills and the necessary details and explanations will be obtained from the Mill Managers.

All offers should be submitted to the Agents at their registered office in Bombay No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents

Bombay, 8th March, 1921.

S590

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

BE it known to all concerned that I, HENRY LYON SCOTT of 49 Cantonment, Agra, have been appointed, under the Power of Attorney, dated 19th January, 1921, Lawful Attorney for N. C. John, of Strand, London, to act for him and on his behalf in all matters, relating to his Business in India."

HENRY LYON SCOTT.

R 2700

NOTICE.

THE ASSISTANT CONTROLLER, Dairy Farms, Southern Circle, Invites applications from educated Indians for the posts of Supervisors in Military Dairy Farms, in the Southern Circle.

Applicants must be matriculates and must essentially be men fond of outdoor work, of robust physique and ready to work with their own hands.

Preference is given to men with a knowledge of farming or allied subjects.

On selection all candidates will be required to undergo one preliminary month's training, at the end of which on passing the examination and being considered suitable for employment as Supervisors they will commence on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem.

No pay is allowed for the preliminary period of training.

The posts are at present permanent non-pensionable pending the sanction of Government to the complete scheme for the establishment of this Cadre.

C8644

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for WORKS in the construction of Stormwater Drains (1) in Kumbharwada Street between Grant Road and Sandhurst Road, (2) in Parsiwada 3rd Lane and (3) in Fanaswadi will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 31st day of March, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 10th March, 1921.

C 8651

PASSENGER FOR AFRICA

"TRANSPORTS MARITIMOS DO ESTADO"

S.S. "QUELIMANE" will be sailing for DARESSALAAM ZANZIBAR, LOURENCO MARQUES and MOCAMBIQUE on or about the 20th March, 1921, with Passengers and Cargo.

For further porticulars please apply to:—
BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO,
Agents,
Great Western Building, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

C 8643

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the undersigned upto the 20th March, 1921, for the erection of a new building at Kennedy Bridge Road, Girgaum.

Plans, copies of Tender and other particulars of the contracts can be had at the office of the undersigned.

The owner does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest Tender.

P. F. BALSARA, A.R., I.B.A.
Architect,
14, Medows Street, Fort.

C 8647

GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TO enable Supervisors and Enumerators engaged on Census work to return to their homes on the early morning of Saturday, the 19th instant, No. 51 down Thana local leaving Victoria Terminus at 0-25 o'clock will run to Kalyan stopping at all stations instead of terminating at Thana, to the following timings:—

Thana	... dep.	1-48 on March 19th 1921.
Parsik	...	dep. 1-55
Mumbra	...	dep. 1-59
Diva	...	dep. 2- 3
Dombivli	...	dep. 2-10
Kalyan	...	arr. 2-17

H. J. GRAHAM.
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th March, 1921.

C8636

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

WANTED for the Bombay Municipal Urdu Girls' School Department:—

(a) An ASSISTANT LADY SUPERINTENDENT on Rs. 200-10-250 p.m., plus Rs. 30 C. A. plus Rs. 20 W. A., very sound knowledge of Urdu and of English too essential and of Persian and Arabic desirable.

(b) A DEPUTY LADY SUPERINTENDENT, on Rs. 160-10-200 p. m., plus Rs. 30 C. A., plus Rs. 20 W. A., very sound knowledge of Urdu essential and of Arabic and Persian desirable.

(c) A HEAD MISTRESS for a Full Primary Urdu Girls' School (teaching up to Vernacular Standard VII). Salary Rs. 100-10-150 p.m., plus Rs. 20 W. A.

(d) A First ASSISTANT MISTRESS for the same School as (c) and with similar qualifications, salary Rs. 75-5-135 p.m., besides Rs. 20 W. A.

Applications stating, (1) nationality, (2) religion, (3) age, (4) mother-tongue, (5) other languages known, (6) educational qualifications and (7) experience with (8) copies of select testimonials, must reach the undersigned by the 25th of March 1921 at the latest.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Bombay, 10th March, 1921.

S641

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that our client Mr. JAGJIVAN UJAMSHI has instructed Messrs. Mehta and Co. Auctioneers, etc., to purchase 165 shares of the Fazalbhai Mills to-morrow the 12th Instant at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at the risk and on account of Messrs. Shivnarayan Nemani. Intending sellers of the shares are hereby requested to attend the Office of Messrs. Mehta and Co., 25 Medows Street, Fort, at 1 p.m. to-morrow the 12th Instant with the share Certificates and together with the relative transfer deeds duly signed. The sellers must give delivery of the shares and the transfer form duly signed against payment there and then.

Dated 11th day of March, 1921.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are hereby invited by our clients the proving Executors of the Will of the late Mr. EDULJI NUSSERWANJI DUBASH for the purchase of the undermentioned property at Deolali belonging to the estate of the deceased.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers in writing within one month to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, where further information will be furnished on application.

Our clients will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

Piece of land admeasuring 5,615 square yards or thereabouts with one large and two small furnished Bungalows called "HILL VIEW," "HILL VIEW COTTAGE" and "JER VILLA," standing thereon situate at Bhagoor Road, Camp. Deolali, bearing New Survey No. 348, Pot No. 3.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1921.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Solicitors for Mr. Hormasji N. Dubash and Ors., proving Executors of the Will of the Late Mr. Edulji Nusserwanji Dubash.

C8562

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 998 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 3rd day of March, 1921.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V,rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedures.

FEROZE JEHANGIR of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, a share and stock-broker, residing at Master Mansion, Chowpati without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

I IBRAHIM FAZAL VISHRAM, a firm, who until recently carried on business as share and stock-brokers at Hammum Street, within the Fort of Bombay,

and

II KOHINOOR MILLS AND CO., LTD., Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1862, having its registered office at Killick Buildings Home Street within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiff prays that it may be declared that he is entitled to the shares in the second defendants company bearing Nos. 88, 3564, 3269, 1328, 3624 329, 96 and 2594 mentioned in the Plaint herein and to all benefits including dividends accruing there on that the first defendant firm may be ordered to deliver ar. cause to be delivered to the Plaintiff the share certificates and the transfer forms relating to the said shares or to pay that value thereof being Rs. 28,190 as mentioned in the said Plain—that the first defendant firm may be restrained from selling transferring or otherwise dealing with the said shares or any of them or from applying or prosecuting their application for the transfer of the said shares into the name of any person other than the Plaintiff that the second defendant Company may be restained from transferring the said shares into the name of the first defendant firm or any other person other than the plaintiff that the first defendant firm may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit and for further and other relief. you are here by summoned to appear in this Court on the 29 day of March 1921 at quarter past eleven o'clock Standad Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day,and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in you absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorneys) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 9th day of March 1921.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA,
for ag. Prothonotary.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANALAWALLA,

The 9th day of March, 1921.

Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C8645

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES CHECK.

This Day, SATURDAY, the 12th March 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Mulji Jetha Market, opp. Dharmraj Gali near baling press by order of Sheth Hirji Kanji and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr E. Rubbin.

5 Bales Check No. 2751, Century Mill each of 100 pieces.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 19th March 1921 at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kata near Hanuman Temple by order of Messrs. Motichand Fatehchand and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Bangaru vacant, Subharao Chinna Manikam of Palkol.

4 Bales yarn (Japanese) 40 single Any Ticket each of 400 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, SAFES AND OLIVER, HAMMOND TYPE-WRITING MACHINES, WOOLEN SERGE, ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 12th March 1921, at 2-20 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street the house-hold furniture including satin lined drawing room suites, almyrah, cup-boards, dressing chest of drawers, master-keyroll top table, office writing tables and chairs, easy and low chairs, electric table fan, glass door partition screen revolving chairs, Phonograph with record boow-stand and book case, towel rock, fire proof safes etc., etc.

By order of concerned:—
19 Peo. black surge.
20 Pairs lady's and child's shoes (English).
By order of offiie concerned:—
Oliver and Hammond Typewriting machines.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASES CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th March Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction 1921 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs GANDHI and at Mudi Bazar at the shops of Shah Lakhmichand Valji by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Khoja Ali Mohmad Abdulla.

100 Cases Camphour (Japanese), each of 80 Tins of 3/4 lb., each 24 remoles equal 960 tables.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ARDESHIR DADA CROSS LANE WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneer will, under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Shah Narotamdas Jutha Shah Himatlal Jagjivandas and Shah Mathuradas Deokaran Baxi the Trustees for the members of sect known as the Dasa modh mundlia sect of Parmanaudas Thaver residing in Bombay sell by Public Auction the under mentioned property on the premises on MONDAY, the 21st day of March 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Land of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement three hundred and nine square yards of thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 296 New No. 2018 old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 7483 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 6525 Street No. 1 and 2 all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of a road or passage formerly called Amorely and now called Ardeshir Dady Cros Lane at Bombay in registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane on or towards the West by the property formerly of Awabai Eduji but now belonging to the Dharamshala of Mulji Madhavji on or towards the North by the property of Rao Bahadur Gopal Hari Deshmukh and on or towards the South by the Dharamshala of Mulji Madhavji and were formerly in the occupation of Bai Manekbai widow of Bomanji Jamasji Daruwala and are now in that of the said Vendors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Sonjee at their office at Cama Building Bell Lane Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th March 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF WELL-KNOWN RACE HORSES AT MAHALAKSMI RACE COURSE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th March, 1921, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction without reserve the well-known race horses:—

"Milkmaid" br e m Land League by Charity 4 years old, very fast mare of very good pedigree.

"Doncaster", Bay Arab horse, 5 years old, the winner in last Poona season.

The property of Mr. M. H. Sanjana proceeded home.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esy., the Official Assignee for the property of the parties mentioned under:—

Insolvent Khimchand Chaganlal's property such as cash boxes, etc.

Insolvent Hajee Davood Jia's property such as one safe and two steel trunks.

By the order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Official Assignee for the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., and Bombay Banking Co., Ltd. (which are in liquidation) property—Books of accounts and steel trunks.

By the order of the Postmaster-General of Bombay—the used articles such as canvas bags, leather and drill bags, chairs, lanterns, etc.

By the order of Mr. Jamshedji Nanjee and at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser Mr. Manekshaw M. Farojshaw:—

8 gold bangles.
1 diamond bangle.
1 pearl bangle.
By the order of the parties concerned:—
4 cases white Canvas 20 pieces in a case 24in. by 26.
15 cases condensed milk.
1 roll belling 4in. by 18.
10 cases assorted biscuits 4 dozens in a case.
1 bale of fancy Check 26in. by 24.
2 bales of fancy Checks 40 by 24.
1 bale of Fancy Checks 50 by 24.
1 blankets.
50 pieces Blue Chintz.
By the order of the party concerned:—
1 case 3/4in. American blue cut Jacks.
1 case 1in. American blue cut Jacks.
These cases weigh 112 lbs. nett and the contents are made up in 1 lb. packets.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO FURNITURE MAKERS, HOUSE BUILDERS CONTRACTORS AND SHIP BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF CHUGLUM SCANTS AND PADUAK SCANTS AT THE GOVERNMENT DEFENCE YARD NEAR THE SEEVRI COTTON DEPOT.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place:—

About 50 Chuglum Scants
and
about 50 Paduak Scants in lots to suit the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE LOT OF TOWELS, FLANNELS, SUN-SHADES, CHINESE, CLOTHING, CANVAS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot (Howard and Bullough Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Bharoocha Mills, Chinchpokly, by order of the Assistant Controller, Surplus Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board, a very large lot of Government Clothing consisting of towels, flannels, sun-shades, Chineseclothing, canvas, musquitto netting, blankets, pugree cloth, Puttoo cloth and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 41 BALES CHECKS OF THE GLOBE MILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ishvardas Gorakhram and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Punjabi Divanchand Dunichand:—
14 bales each 60 pieces Checks of the Globe Mills No. 1591.
18 bales each 60 pieces Checks of the Globe Mills No. 1691.
On account and at the risk of Punjabi Rambhaj Harichand:—
4 bales each 60 pieces Checks of the Globe Mills No. 1591.
5 bales each 60 pieces Checks of the Globe Mills Nos. 4701 and 4702.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES KHAKI SHIRTINGS, CHECKS, HOLLANDS AND TWILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Punjabi Divanchand Dunichand and on account and at the risk of Seth Ishvardas Gorakhram:—
4 bales Khaki Shirtings No. P.P.P.P.P.
1 bale Checks No. 1591.
1 bale Checks No. 1691.
1 bale Checks No. 4010.
2 bales Checks No. R.R.R.
1 bale Hollands No. 4908.
1 bale Twills No. 9000.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th March, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 88, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4880.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 15th March, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Films, machines ,cotton C P goods tin plates papers, steel bars, C I fitting nails, machinery. hardware, sundries, sheers, anto-parts, Adv. matter, wind shield cleaner, bars, wooden boxes, wheat, envelopes, men's effects, window glass, copper brazil, tiles, sugar samples, phonograph, wine, gin, raisins, silk goods, machine tools, ceil, gas engine parts, merchandise, seats, toilet powder, shoe polish, soap ointment, perfumery, sprinning machine, assalt. shuttles, sheets, clippers, hosiery, shears, electric parts, compressing, toys, hospital supplies, motor car, oil store, robbin copra, paints dry dates books, dumbells, belts, razors, cloride, samples, salmon, provision, paste, plateware, Bradsaws, blanco, whisky, essences, pencils, lamps, C compound, ink, biscuits, stationery, samples of tin goods, cast iron pipes coil, tubes, P leather, rose, supey, vermouth ivory. old newspapers, A mathre jachh sail gilt silver lace on cotton, gold lace, velvet. earthenware, flint glass, show cards, medicines ashes, S parts, refregerd, woollen goods, wire rope material, Angora cream blocks, brass bolts, ice cream frezer, fruit salt, Z M sheets cigarettes, salman, cheese, S crucible, sago flour, optical goods, padlocks, drapery, copper wire, tank with oil, copper fitting, electrical accessories, steel hoops, angles, steel joists motor cycle, M chair, Leadore, platedware. C flannel, serge, hydra sulphite, iron.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 12th March, 1921.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES IN METALS, SADDLERY LEATHER, HARDWARE, PIPES, ENGINES, ETC.

Sale by order of the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, 17th March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following:—

Clamps, wire gauge, wooden blocks, pannels. side bars, metre tozzle straps, pack saddles. Split Pins, chains with rings, square bolsters adepters, twist drills, wire cutters, jointers. plumbers knives, mess covers, waist belt chapes, bags, rivets, hose pipe, blacksmith tools, pistol pouches, steel tool, brass tube, etc. and other brass and leather goods.

Full particulars of this goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier, or of the undersigned:—

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COCHINEAL.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 12th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Chandamull Ratanchand of Kalbadevi Road:—

10 cases each containing 2 bags each 175 lbs. Cochineal in all 3,500 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON GABERDINE, OLD NEWS PAPERS AND PADLOCKS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 12th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Banks concerned and on account and risk of the following defaulting indentors:—

Ex s.s. "Sirsa".

On account and risk Mr. Amratlal Naretum. Guvemukh Galy. Mulji Jetha Ma

6 Cases cotton Gabardine Qual No. 22148 about 2172½.

Ex. s.s "Sirsa"

On account and risk of Mr Pandya. M. Chaganlal. Mulji Jetha Market.

4 Cases cotton Gabardine Qual No 22148 about 1641½ yards.

S. S. "Margha."

On account and risk of Mr Habib Casim Null Bazar.

50 Bales old news papers.

S. S. "Muroran Maru."

On account and risk of Messrs. Nanamiya Nabibhai and Sons; Ahmedabad

2 cases Padlocks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will berequired at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 215 KEGS M. CROWN ROSE NAILS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Alli Mahomed Nathalal and Co. of Saddeira Bazar, Nagdevi Street the following:—

215 Kegs M. Crown Rose Nails from 1 1/2 in. to 6 in. size.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPCHANDLERS AND MILLOWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF CONGO RED DYE AND CORNELWOOD SHI

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their room No. 22 Apollo Street by order os Messrs. Felber Jucker and Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. P. P. Trivedi and Co. of Bruce Lane, Bombay the following:—

17 cases two tons of Congo Red standard quality marked (1676)—1000 16.

3 cases cornelwood shuttles three eyes and cellar tongues, size 14 1'2 in. by 1 1'8 in. Copspace 4 1 2 in. tongue mark (1676)—1547.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE AUSTRALIAN MUTTON TALLOW.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 13 Shed, Alexandra Dock by order of Messrs John Ormerod and Sons (Eastern Agency), Ltd. and on account and at risk of the defaulting purchasers the Gujarat Ginning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

124 Casks Nos 141,227, 285-321, Ex S.S. "Naldera," containing pure Australian Mutton Tallow, lying in No. 13 Shed, Alexandra Dock.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTINGS GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, Etc., Etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th March, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April 1921, to 31st March 1922, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.:—Catching fish from Deonar and Dharavi, cutting grass at Mount Road, Vincent Road, and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of De Lisle Road, and Arthur Road and at Haines Road, cultivating land at Deonar, and plucking mangoes from a mango tree on Doongersey Road, catching fish in the Dharavi Sluices.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Diamond house" Kattha Ghaudi Road, Gamdevi very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board, dumb waiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments chesterneld sofas and easy chairs, Italian cane drawing room suite electric ceiling fans, Electric call bell Persian carpets apestry purdahs, single and double cots, almyrahs cloth and gown press la ge "Zoupla" wardrobe dressing and wash hand tables office tables glass door book cases, etc., etc. the property of N. A. Dharamsi Esqr., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 19th March 1921 at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tamba Kanta Pydhowni near Hanuman Temple by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the National Spinning Weaving and Hosiery Mills Ltd. Hornby Road.

15 Cases each 400 lbs. Warp English No. 50S.

7 Cases each 400 lbs. Weft English No. 70S.

A deposit of 23 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 12th March, 1921.

BOMBAY AUTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORE.

Under instructions from the Officer in charge, S. and T. (Embarkation), THE BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at Alexandra Docks, at 9 a.m. on FRIDAY, March, 1921, and at Grain Depot, Mazagon, at 9-30 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1921, following articles, sale at Alexandra Dock, dried fruits, mixed grain packing boxes, unserviceable cases, crates, jars, bottles, barley, oats, margarine, etc., etc.

And the following articles sale at Mazagon: Drums, tins, barrels, jars, rusty, tin plates, 20 by 14 hoop iron wood, scrap, etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th March, 1921.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, 8th March 1921

	To-day's prices. Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	Nil
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	3,000
" " Sales of East Indians	
" " Imports	400

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES

Mid American

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot quiet	7 55
New York 11 a.m. Sales	14.40

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

New Orleans 10 a.m. May	11.63
July	12.06
Oct	12.60
May	10 90
July	11 66

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 8th March 1921

Months.	To-day's prices.
Mar.	7.07
Apl.	7 16
May	7.28
June	7 35
July	7 47
Aug.	7.55
Sept.	7.62
Oct.	7 68
Nov.	7.72
Dec.	7.75
Jan.	7.78
Feb.	7 87

Tone:—Barely steady Manchester fair enquiry. Yarns irregular.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 8th March 1921

	To-day's price.
Mar.	11 60
Apl.	11.70
May	11.75
June	11 9.
July	12.10
Aug.	12.25
Sept.	12.40
Oct.	12.50
Nov.	12.60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 8th March 1921

	To-days prices
M.G. Bengal Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.85
Bhowaggar, Good	
" " Fully Good Fine	
No. 1 Comra Good	
" Fully Good	5.10
" Fine	5.60
M.G. No. 1 Comra, Good	5.55
" " Fine	
" Broach Good	6 40
" " Fully Good	6.65
" " Fine	6.90
" Scinde, Good	3.95
" " Fully Good	4 48
" " Fine	4.73

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 7th March 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		25,000
" Exports to Great Britain		nil
" " to Continent		7,000
Futures at New York	May	11.73
	July	12.13
Futures at New York	Oct	12 69
Spot Cotton at New York		11 55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		11.00
Futures at New Orleans	May.	11.42
" "	July	11.73
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		6 3/8
Demand Bills		3 89.87
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined		66 1/2
" " Foreign		64 3/4

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, 9th March 1921

Months	To-day's prices
Mar.	7.30
Apl.	
May	7.62
June	
July	7.71
Aug.	
Sep.	
Oct.	7.92
Nov.	
Dec.	
Jan.	7.99
Feb	

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO

NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.

Incorporated in Portugal.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,666,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,333,000)
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,900,000 (£5,537,500)

STATE BANK OF THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Head Office—LISBON.

BRANCHES.

LONDON:—275, Throgmorton Street, E.C. 2.

PARIS:—6, Rue Helder.

NEW YORK—Wall Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Portugal (30 Branches).
Brazil (9 Branches).
East Africa (9 Branches).
West Africa (15 Branches).
Azores (2 Branches).
Madeira.
Macau.
Timor.
Belgian Congo.
Portuguese India.

Over 500 correspondents in all important Commercial Centres.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

BOMBAY (Temporary) OFFICE.
Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
E. de Medeiros, Manager.

METALS

London, 8th March 1921

English best Selected Copper	£68
Standard Copper G M, B.	£66 1/6
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£10 3/4
Hard Spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheets	£29

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Francs — 54.46

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90,	70	
Victory Bonds 4%	76 1 4	
War Loan 5% 1924/47	84 15/16	
Consols 2 1/2%	46 1/8	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	24	
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	55 1/4	
Govt. Securities	47 1/4	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May 11 3/4

Tone:—Inactive.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. 1 0 1/2

Tone:—Easier.

EXCHANGE.

London, 9th March 1921.

On London at Paris	54 85
" Italy	106 35
" Germany	249 75
Rentes 5%	43
English best Selected Copper	65 5/8
Tin Block	145
Linseed Calcutta April, May June, Business done	17

Prices tending downward.

Liverpool, 9th March, 1921.

Mid American	7.74

WHEAT.

London, 7th March 1921

Karachi Barley Quoted	85/-
White Choice Argentine Quoted	70/-

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong	£99
National	£35

CLOSING PRICES

London, 10th March 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/8	Steady
Bar Silver Spot	31 5/8	Steady
Bar Gold	105/7	Quiet

Liverpool, 10th March 1921

Mar.	7.21
May	7.41
July	7 63
Oct.	7 84

New York, 10th March 1921

To-day's Prices

May	11 81
July	12 30
October	12 83

EXCHANGE

London, 10th March 1921.

On London at Paris	54 62
" Italy	106 16
" Germany	204 25
Standard Copper G. M. B.	66
Tin Block	147/-
Linseed Calcutta Mar April Sellers Slow.	17 1/2

Liverpool, 10th March 1921

Mid American Spot	7.78
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis	15 00

Newyork, March 10th, 1921

Demand Bills	368.3

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, 9th March 1921

Stockholm	17 41
Christiania	24 32
Amsterdam	11 36
Switzerland	22 13
Paris	55 01
Belgium	52 65
Italy	105 7/8
Petrograd	not quoted
Germany	246·00
Austria	19 50
Athens	unquoted

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATION.

London, 10th March 1921

Stockholm	17.41
Christiania	24.05
Amsterdam	11 35
Switzerland	22 15
Paris	54 65
Belgium	52.36
Italy	106
Petrograd	not quoted
Germany	245 75
Austria	not quoted
Athens	not quoted

New York, 8th March 1921

Demand Bills	388 25

REPETITION.

Demand Bills 7th March	389 87
" 8th "	388 50

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 11.

A settlement was arrived at in the meeting held yesterday and the marwari Bazar opened this morning at 2 p.m. at Rs. 261 and gradually declined to Rs. 258½ the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 259. The Bazar closed at Rs. 258. At Colaba the market was not opened there being some dispute again.

Our market for ready cotton remained very dull yesterday and about 1,000bs. only are reported to have been sold. The off-take is very poor.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th March 1921

Cotton	17606 Bales
Wheat	15196 Cwts
Linseed	29
Rapeseed	600
Gingellyseed	717
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	406
Castorseed	12·3
Rice	375910
Myrabolams	2608
Cottonseed	5833
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	38
Juwar	913
Masur	938
Barley	Nil
Bajra	5918
Coal	6614 Tons

PIECE-GOODS

There has been no activity in the Cloth Market during the past week, which was a short one owing to holidays. The tendency seems to be for lower rates on account of the absence of demand, values have remained nominally steady but the undertone has been weak, and the sellers have been anxious to meet the buyers in order to effect sales. Trainsactions so for have been of a retail nature at finely cut prices. Liepman's White Shirtings have shewn a substantial reduction of Rs. 4 per piece and it is expected that the price will go down shortly to Rs. 28. Other White Shirtings have also been affected.

The Manchester Market ha sbeen quiet and the depression in trade has been very serious, at a meeting of the Committee of the Lancashire members of Parliament it was resolved that attention of the Oversea Trade Department should be drawn to the most serious decline in the cotton piece-goods imported from India and it was suggested that an enquiry into the cause should be made. Mr. Waddington pointed out that in 1913 India took over 3,100 million yards of cotton piece-goods but in 1920 only 1,500 million. Trade slump is clearly evidenced in the British Board of Trade returns for February showing that the imports amounted to 97 million, a decrease, of 73 million as compared with February 1920 and the exports to 68 million showing a decrease of 17¼ million. Considerable interest has been taken in the figures relating to cotton goods, in the trade returns for the month of January 1921, published by the British Government, which indicate that the shipments to Bombay have decreased by 21,320000 yards compared with 1920 shipments.

In the review of the trade of India in 1919-1920, which has just been published by the Department of statistics, it is stated that in cotton manufactures which is India's premier import, there was a shrinkage of 60 pe rcent. in the quantity of imported twist and yarn. Grey piece-goods decreased by nine per cent. coloured goods by eight per cent. while there was an increase of twelve per cent. in White goods.

In Lancashire it will be a long time before all the machinery can be got to work again. Some sales in well-known makes of Shirtings and Sheetings are reported to have been effected for China, and a leading manufacturer in Preston has sold his production for three months. It is significant to note that the Dyers of piece-goods on Commission have decided to reduce their charges from 11 to 15 per cent. and it is left to be seen whether the calico printers and bleaches come in line with them by offering a similar concession.

Lancashire is lamenting over the increase in the import duty. The India Executive of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to Mr. Montagu condemning additional import duty on cotton goods into India, and Sir Edwin Stockton, President, has requested Mr. Montagu to receive a deputation on 9th March. In the meantime the Chairman of the Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters has sent a letter to Messrs. Lloyd George, Chamberlain, and the Department of Overseas Trade. His arguments are too fresh for publication since "The Chronicle" gave the news only yesterday.

The underlying motive of the protest can be well guessed and one can easily read between the lines. In one breadth he sympathises with the Indians by sayiing that the increased duty will bear heavily upon Indians, and also suggests the raising of the countervailing excise duty to the same level as import duty which would be detrimental to the Indian industry.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs	a	p
Ralli's Part No. 2000	39	37½/6	15	12	0
" 100, 6-12	45	"	16	8	0
" No 25,000	40	"	17	0	0
" 5 100	37	"	14	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	"	15	8	
" Yellow Horse	43	36			
" No. 2810	44	38½			
Dewhurst's "BBB"	36	"	23	8	0
" "BB"	"	"	22	8	0
" "Rupee M. S."	39	"			
Bates' No. 12828	41	37½/6	22	8	0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2600	44	36½			
" No. 1500	39	37½/6	15	8	0
" No. 6600	39	37½/6	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39	37½/6	16	8	0
" " 4421	41	37	18	8	0
" " 1266	33	37/375.	9	8	0
Forbes' " 851	38	37½/6			
Lyon's "Shanker"	39	"	16	8	0
Fleming's No. 1003	43	36	21	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's "Dragon"	39	46	20	0	0
Ralli's Masjid No. 421	39	49	18	0	0
Elliott's "Elephant"	39	46	27	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 28	45	32	10	12	0
" " 18	40	32	8	12	0
" " 138	46	32	7	12	0
" " 636	44	32	8	12	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	38	48	32	0	0
H.S.T.C. 40000	36	40	20	0	0
H.S.T.C 80000			20	0	0
Ralli's No. 9999	39	40	20	0	0
Forbes K.S. 109	38	40			
" 151	33	46	20	0	0
Fleming's No. 7168	39	36	9	8	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 8	41	18	18	4	0
" No. 60	44	18	11	4	0
" No. 600	41	18	12	4	0
" No. 6006	39	18	13	12	0
" No. 88	45	20	10	12	0
" No. 1278	37	18	4	8	0
" No. 615	39	20	10	8	0
" No. 250 (6 lines)	44	20			
" No. 350 (6 lines)			16	0	0
" No. 385 (6 lines)	39	20	17	0	0
" No. 435 (6 lines)			17	0	0
" No. 1440	38	20	7	12	0
" No. 2363	40	36	14	4	0
" No. 2750			15	8	0
" No. 1703	38	20	20	0	0
Ritchie's No. 1200	37	18	4	8	
" No. 110	42	18	8	12	0
" No. 220	42	18	7	12	0
" No. 330	47	18	7	12	0
" M/4M 30," 44," 45"	44	18	6	12	0
" No. 96	38	20	10	12	0
" No 66000	40	18	7	8	0
" No. 99000			7	8	0
" No. 775	40	18	6	8	0
" No. 975	45	18	8	8	0
" No. 975	38	18	8	8	0
" No. 615			8	12	
Graham's "Baloon"	40	20	10	12	
" No 142	38	18	10	8	0
" No. 4200	39	18	10	8	0
Greaves' No. 5009	37	18	4	2	0
Fleming's No. 6688	37	18	4	2	0

HITHERAILBROOKS—

Ralli's No 7070/9000	37	18	6	8	0
" Nos. 61/81					
" No. 1900			4	10	0
" No. 89080 T B	39	22	6	8	0
Graham's Nos. 89/8686	39	16	6	12	0
" 89660/97970					
" Saraswati"	38	18	11	8	0
" "Tipoo" W/WWW	34	18	7	8	0
" No. 60000			6	8	0
" Nos 82840/82880/82920			6	2	0
Lyon's Nos. 4645/6000/6767	39	18			
Greaves' Nos. 50000/50000			5		
" No. 6000 T.B.	38	22	6	4	0
Ritchie's Nos 5600/4810/5620	39	18	6	2	0
B. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5600/5625 "Motor Car"			6	0	
Bombay Co's 25/2125					

The above quotations are on basnar (44/40, with discount of 2½ per cent. on Grey goods and 5 per cent. on White Goods.

THE EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

The exchange position has not improved and the difficult problem still remains to be solved.

Mr. Kamat has remarked in the Legislative Assembly that he considered Mr. Hailey's remarks about the Bombay Merchants' refusal to pay bils as unjust and ipportune. Mr. Price has expressed his opinion that the attempt to dishonour bills did not come from dishonest motives but rather from sheer inability of concerns to meet obligations in cash for sixteen rupees or more to a pound. Mr. Shami has said that the Home Government must be asked to make good the loss which India had suffered on account of their Exchange policy Mr. J. C. Chowdhri attributed the great trade depression to the disastrous policy of the Government during the post-war days and to the reckless sale of reverse councils when there was no need of doing so. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas has emphasised that Mr. Dalal and the Indian Chambers of Commerce had hundred and one times asked Government to withhold from folowing its policy in sale of Reverse Councils, but Government turned a deaf ear and it did not add to the credit of Government to declare now that none could foresee the danger. He further stated that the Government had been following the disastrous currency policy obstinately in the interests of London, and repudiated Mr. Hailey's charge that any refusal on the part to Indian importers to pay their bills would make India's commercial morality suffer. Mr. Munmohundas Ramji also too strong objection to Mr. Hailey's remarks about Indian Importers, and stated that the policy of the Government in the beginning was to support Exchange and thus they held out hopes to the merchants, of the exchange not falling below two shillings at which the Indian importers sent orders for goods, but in the meanwhile Government stopped supporting the Exchange, which fell considerably. He further said that the commercial morality of India was better than that of any country in the world, as a grandson would pay the liabilities of his grandfather, even if there was no written compact.

The case of Indian merchants has every justification of fair dealing and precedent. The Exchange Banks and the Government, whose manipulations have resulted in the present deadlock, should be thanked, for much of the prevailing evil. The official statement issued by the Hony. Secretaries of the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association explains fully the position of the Indian Importers and throws some light on the point of commercial morality of British traders.

COLOUR MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Mar. 11.

The merchants are anxiously waiting to watch the development in Europe; as this market is likely to be mostly affected by control or otherwise on the German Dyes. In absence of healthy demand no significant fluctuations are witnessed in the market. The rates however lost their nervousness and some advance is also found.

Quotations:—

Congo-Red Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 15 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 8 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 10 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 6 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 6 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 9 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-12 per lb.
Alizarine Rs. 250 per cwt.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Mar. 11.

We have to report a quiet but steady market during the week with fair demand and easier advices from all markets and prices for ready Sugars have been reduced by eight annas per cwt. all round. As regards forward positions there is absolutely no enquiery and we have no business to report. Karachi and Calcutta markets remain quiet with no business doing. Java market keeps quiet but steady. American market keeps strong with higher rates. Home market remains steady.

S.S. Karagola arrived from Natal with 500 tons of sugar.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 40-10 equals to 43s. F. B. Harbour stocks 50,000 bags.

Manritius Rs. 40-8 F. B. Harbour stocks 12,000 bags.

MILL STORES.

BOMBAY, March. 11.

The trade situation remains quiet Demand is as usual poor. Molussil and local mills are very quiet at present. This is presumably due to the lack of demand of pice-goods.

Healds are quoted at nearly Rs. 3-4 per 800 eyes, Reeds at 5 annas to 6 annas per 100 dents, Roller-cloth and other woolen goods have no important fluctuations. Leather sundries have slightly declined in values. Bobbins, are almost steady. slubbine had fair inquiry last week. Ring-rabbeths have declined by nearly a rupee per gross, Conicat perns are dull without inquiry. Universal perns have nothing fresh to report. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds—Rs. 3-5; Reeds—Rs. 0-5-0; Roller-cloth (K) Rs. 8-8-0; Sizing Flannels (K)—Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7; Clearer cloth (K)—Rs. 8; Slubbing Bobbins (13/16)—Rs. 45; Slubbing skewes—Rs. 35; Conicat price 5"—Rs. 11; Ring-rabbeth 5" (Ena)—Rs. 16; Picking Bands—Rs. 2-8; Pickers No. 4—Rs. 60 to 70.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bombay, March 11.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-12-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 87-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 1/8.
D .D. on London 1/3 3/16.
3 M/st D .A. 1/3 7/8.
D. D .on Paris Frc. 335.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 375.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 198.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 185.
American Cross rate dollar 3.91.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 54.60.
London Silver spot D. 31-10.
London Silver forward D. 30-14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 78/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Coversion Loan 68.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 55.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

SHARES.

Market closed steady owing to bears covering.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd, Advance 2200, By. Cotton 930, By. Dyeing 3315, Century 1020, Cent. India 3515, Crescent 495, Colaba Land 2350, Currimbhoy 1125, M. David 1495, Fazulbhoy 2150 N. Finlay 790, Ind. Bleaching 185. Ind. Malwa 580, Kasturchand 1475, Kohinoor 3095, New Great 697/8, Pearls 845, Poenix 800, Shapurji 275, Swan 795, Swadeshi 3630, Simplex 595.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 660, By. Burma 520, By. Burma N. I. 165 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 13/8, By. Tramway Ind, Cement 340, Katni Ord 225, Katni Defd 1290, New India Ins. 4 dis, Shivrajpur 36, Tata Ord 127/8, Tata Defd 610, Tata Oil 100, Tata Hydro 860, Tata Bank 23, Scindia Steam 23 dis.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 10.

To-day's market has ruled extremely dull. There nas been practically no inquiry from coal shares and transactions have ruled in the buyers' favour. In the jute section there were practically no buyers the business in this section being almost entirely confined to Howrahs, which showed a further decline. Cotton shares opened weak and continued to fall. The miscellaneous section generally was very quiet with very few buyers in evidence. The market closed dull owing to the absence of buying power. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Auckland 2/9; Bengal Girdih 27, Burrakur 59/8 s 1; Industry 15/4 ex Div. Katmonna 13; Sendra 30/8; Seetarampore 1.

Jute:—Anglo-India 280; Barnagore 105, Dalhousie 30½; Empire 55/8 s 1; Fort Gloster 215 s 1; Fort William 278/8; Gondalpara 900, Howrah 36/8; Kankinarrah 410; Kinnison (pref) 106; Northbrook 50/8; Waverley 11/4 s 1.

Miscellaneous:—Automatic Tools 3/14; Central Provinces Cement 7/6; Carew and Coy. 61/8; Dunbar Cotton 295; Hatirkoot 6/12, Hooghly Flour 40/12; Hume Pipe 10/8; Indian Iron and Steel (new) discount, Kesoram Cotton 13/12; Kumardhubi Engineering 18/8; Madan Theatres 11/4; Nahapiet Jute Press 5/4; New King Mill public auction 545 ex divd. Tata Industrial Bank 1/8 prem; Thornycroft (India) Ltd 5/12.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 56/6 and small lots were done at Rs. 56/12. War Bonds short loans 99/14, 1928 at 98/14 and 1930 at 100 per cent.

WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 10.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam and local rain in Bengal and Upper Burma with few falls in Behar. Chief amounts:—Yamethin 1/4 inch; Myeykyina 1; Diburgurh 3; Tezpur, Gauhati 3/4; Silcher 4 inches; Shillong 1; Cherrotpur 1; Barisal and Jessore 2 inches; Chittagong 4; Narayanganj 3; and Mymensingh 1.

Depression persists North-West India and temperature continues high. Air be coming damper than usual generally over the whole country.

Forecast:—Diminution in Bengal, and some thunder storms in the United Provinces.

THE BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS	Rs. 11,03,00,000

FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE

I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,00
II. Investments in Treasury Bills Govt. Bonds etc.	" 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & Co's	" 7,21,00,800
IV. Bank Premises	" 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs.11,73,00,000.
Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders	" 50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs. 1,20,00,000

S. N. POOKHANAWALA,
Managing Director

"CORPOSANT"

THE BEST BRITISH PATENT DRY POWDER

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Brings fire under control, instantaneously extinguishes burning petrol, Celluloid, Oils, and all common inflammables.

EVER-LASTING
EFFECTIV
CHEAP
EASY TO WORK
READY AT HAND
and

Specially recommended for:—

Fire-Brigades, Public and Private Buildings, Cinema Houses, Theatres, Hotels, Motor Cars and Motor Lorries, Carrages.

GODOWNS, WARE-HOUSES, FACTORIES, &c.

Sole Agents:—

K. H. KABBUR & Co.

56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"

On Thursday niiht the Royal Opera House, audience was treated to "Lord Richard in the Pantry," a play which has had quite a remarkable success at the Criterion Theatre in London. The story is funny. Lord Richard on imagining himself to be in financial difficulties. rents his house to Mrs. Sylvia Gayford. a Society lady, and gets himself engaged as her butler under the name of Bloggins. Now, this Bloggins is rather an attractive fellow in looks and so. the cook, parlour maid and "the Tweeney" all fall in love with him. But. he has no eyes for them since he has fallen violently in love with Sylvia with her beautiful curls of hair!

The play is full of amusing episodes, which become exciting with clever sayings. There is no progressive connection between the different episodes; because the play was written only with the idea of being clever. Mr. Carl Lawson as Lord Richard Sandridge was very good. He had just the right carriage and manner of talking, suitable to a British aristocrat. His fat face. his little moustache, the toss of his head his monocle all. all made him again the central figure on the stage. Mr. Twiss had very little opportunity of showing his abilities properly here. We were. however. glad to see Miss Beryl Barraclough improving her acting in this play. She really was alert and interesting. The majority of the rest were hardly noticeable, except the servants, who all acted well.

There was a flaw in the real set up of the play which is worth pointing out. In the first scene. in the first Act is shown the hall of Lord Richard's House. It is a good hall, very decently furnished. Now, if the whole hall is decently furnished. surely the staircase leading to the upper floor from there should be fine in appearance also. But what do we find?—A most miserable unpolished balustrade!

It would be better if the Bandman Comedy Company were to begin their plays at 9-30 p.m. sharp and finish them at 11-30 p.m. On Thursday night, it was past midnight when the audience got up to go home! Rather too late that!

The Governor of U. P. has decided to award a scholarship every year to a scout for training as Scout Master at the Gilwell Park Training School of the Baden Powell Association. Pandit Sri Ram Bajpai of the Seva Samity Boy Scouts Association will be the first scholar to proceed to England.

The Government of Bengal is acquiring land for buildings in connection with the establishment of an Imperial Tanning Institute.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DA'

The s.s. Dongola with outward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: 15th Extra meeting, at Mahaluxmi, Firt race starts 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 13.

The steamer Kalyan with mails of February 24 expected to arrive at noon.

Annual celebration of the Social Reform Day, Marwari Vidyalaya 4 p.m., Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar to preside.

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATS.

SANJANA—Moneckji Hormasji Sanjana of M. H. Sanjana & Co., Ld. died on board the steamer "Cracovia in Red Sea while proceeding on 10th March 1921 Switzerland.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

March 13, 1921.

7 a.m. Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m. Matins.
8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral. Merbecke Hymns—105, 97, 188, 107.
5-30 p.m. Children's Service.
6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon and Canticles—Chants and Hymns—96, 111, 108.
Collections for—Organ Fund.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.

March 13th 1921.

Clergy. English:—Rev. H. J. Lane Smith Marathi:ev. D. A. Yardi.
English. Services:—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer adn Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.
Marathi Sevice:—9-30 a.m.

BAND PERFORMANCE

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. (India) will play the Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY,

The total mortality of the city on Thursday was 185 as aaginst 148 on the corresponding day last year and 150 in 1919, 6 attacks and 3 deaths of plague and 7 attacks and 1 death of plague were recended.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

All members of the Hindu Volunteer Corps and all officers of the Muslim Volunteer Corps are required to be present at the parade tomorrow morning 7-30 a.m. at Esplande Maidan.

Y. M. E. S. SCOUT TROOP.

The scout classes will be opened to-morrow (Sunday). Besides the usual scout training, arrangement is also made to teach spinning and Hindi. Scouts are therefore requested to be present in full uniform to-morrow at 7-30 a.m. at the Head Quarters, Kandewadi.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

"Sabbath and Jewish History classes will meet at 4-30 and 8 p.m., respectively to-day (Saturday). On Sunday Marathi Class will meet at 3 p.m., and at 4 p.m., there will be a weekly meeting. Free Short-hand classes for Bene-Israels will meet on Monday and Thursday from 7-30 to 8-30 p.m., and will be conducted by Mr. J. S. Benjamin."

POSTAL NOTICE:

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanizbar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karagola will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ON THE ROLLING DEEP.

"Gentlemen," said the man who loved to make after-dinner speeches, "there are twenty of us here gathered together on this memorable occasion—gathered together for a social hour on the yacht of our most estimable friend. There are nineteen comrades side by side. Little we care if the ocean rolls as she's never rolled before. This is a joy equally shared by eighteen happy men.

"This jolly evening will be a cherished memory in the minds of every one of the seventeen men here gathered. Even though the winds may blow with redoubled vigour, our sixteen hearts will not miss a beat. Let us stand and raise our fifteen glasses to the memory of this evening. Let us stand round the table, fourteen strong. Thirteen is not an unlucky number. A dozen men, all strong friends and true. Eleven now as we were in the days of our school foot ball. Like the ten fingers of the hands, we ten will work for each other. Nine of the jolliest souls in the world are here gathered.

"What a wonderful eight we are! We are seven, all sporty boyees. As I've said before, we are six, five, four, three, two, one! Oh, murder! I must go and see what's happened to the others!"

And the merciless sea continued to toss the vessel hither and thither, whilst twenty men almost died all along its side, slaves to that terrible master—sea-sickness.

REORGANISATION OF C. I. D.

BOMBAY COUNCIL REJECTS GRANT.

SOME INSTANCES OF "ABILITY."

"ANTI-BOLSHEVIST ANNOUNCES."

On Friday morning the Council gave a grant of more than two lakhs of rupees for the revision of the pay of the Imperial and Provincial Police officers. A grant of rupees one lakh for the reorganisation of Agency policy in Kathiawar was given to Government after some discussion

After the lunch interval the Council was not found in such a tractable mood. The reorganisation of the C. I. D. for which a not-an-inconsiderable sum of Rs. 50,000 was proposed to be allotted was objected to by the Council, and the final decision was only given after resorting to the Division lobby. It was complained that the scheme was in a nebulous condition and no particulars were, placed before the Hon. members. Mr. Robertson, the Inspector-General of Police, took up cudgels on behalf of the Police and made a long-winded speech, in the course of which he traversed the whole *modus operandi* of the C.I.D. He then went off at a tangent and regaled the Council with rather stale particulars of the dacoities committed in the city and the surrounding parts of the Island. His gestures were however, more eloquent than his words which carried no conviction to the Council and almost fell flat, although an unconsciounable deal of time was wasted in the process. Both Mr. Haji and Mr. Kanji emphasised the meddlesome attitude which the C. I. D. took in regard to strikes in the city. The opportunity was taken advantage of to give an instance or two of the almost proverbial detective abilities of the C. I. D. when a gentleman, who was followed by a C. I. D. agent, compelled the latter to take a compulsory airing round the salubrious heights of the Palli Hill at Bandra. The Council in the end threw out the project unceremoniously, without heeding the blandishments of the Member-in-charge.

The President then at the request of Sir G. Curtis fixed the hours of the Council, taking it to be the general sense of the house, from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. from Tuesday next. Some members grumbled at this arrangement, but the President had the power of fixing the time under the law. There was another change announced by the President. He said the Committee appointed by him to arrange the seats in the Council Hall, to increase the audibility had suggested some arrangements which would take two days to carry into effect, which they could not spare just at present. The members were, therefore, at liberty to take any seats they liked and from there deliver their orations. That would mean, the President said, first come first served.

Four items were then either withdrawn or reduced to respectable proportions, which meant a total saving to the public of something like three lakhs and eight thousand rupees.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council took place, yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

The Council considered the lump provision for revision of the pay of Imperial and Provincial Police officers amounting to Rs. 224,000 proposals for which had already been submitted to the Government of India. This was adopted.

AGENCY POLICE.

The provision of Rs. 100,000 for the reorganisation of the Agency Police in Kathiawar then came in for discussion. The sum was provided with a view to organising the Agency Police in the same way as the District Police.

Mr. Lallbhai Ambaram moved the omission of the item.

Mr. Hayward said the Agency Police had not participated in the revision of pay which was given to the police in other parts of the Presidency.

Rao Sahib Dadabhai Desai said the question was why they should be made responsible for preserving peace and order in Kathiawar where there were, so many states concerned; and if Government could take a small contribution he did not see any reason why the whole sum also should not be taken from the States.

Rao Saheb Harilal Desai said in a year of stringency of like this they should not increase the burden; if the money were paid by Central Government he would have no objection to it.

Mr. V. R. Gupte did not think it was wise for the Council in a year like this to undertake the reorganisation. Besides, the question had not been decided whether the charges have to be borne by the Central Government or by them, and they should not go into the matter.

Mr. Chitale also supported.

Sir G. S. Curtis said they were bound to carry out their contract with the States.

Dr. S. S. Batliwal'a said the provision would give the men about Rs. 8 per month more and that would mean about Rs. 24 per month, which was just a living wage.

Mr. M. H. Hayward said they had to give the men a living wage, and the sum was provided for that purpose.

The motion was rejected. The Council then adjourned for lunch.

REORGANISATION OF C. I. D.

After lunch, Rao Sahib Dadabhai Desai moved for the omission of a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the reorganisation of the C. I. D. in the Presidency.

He said an increase had been given only recently, and there was no need for a further increase now.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla wanted some explanation as to how the Department was going to be reorganised, whether by more pay, or more men, or by recruitment in England. He thought Government should make up their mind first and then come before them for their sanction. The proposal was unique and premature at this stage.

Mr. Robertson said the C. I. D. was devided into two branches—one for crime and, another, for politics and such things. The increase was asked for the former department. The work of the C. I. D. was of a very high order and very good detective work had been done. He was now going to have a department which would specially deal with crime in a systematic way. For this department it should be possible to find out the "modus operandi" of professional criminals. The speaker then gave a history of the gangs of criminals which were operating in the city lately. That gang began its operations in January 1920. They continued a series of the same kind of dacoities, which they began in Bhusaval first, and then in East Khandesh. The men then came down to Bombay where they actually committed no less than 34 crimes in the city and Salsette. These gangs consisted of criminals from the Madras Presidency and all the members of the gang, except two, had been convicted previously. They rushed into houses, terrorised the people, and snatched ornaments from their persons and then walked away. Out of the two lakhs rupees worth of property stolen the C. I. D. had succeeded in recovering about Rs. 70 thousand worth. If they had a department for that purpose they could have known long ago what the operations of these criminals were. He then mentioned the operations of the gang of Waghris which was working in Thana. One of the members of this gang was an educated man, at least he knew, and he was helping the gang to dispose of the stolen-property. He wanted a new staff of one Superintendent to be in charge of the department, and a few clerks. The department would be in charge of the Deputy-Inspector-General of the C. I. D. who would be responsible for it.

"TROUBLING THE STRIKERS."

Mr. Haji said the C. I. D. were wasting their energies in going after the strikers. They sent the C. I. D. men to the houses of the strikers and troubled the men.

Mr. Hayward said they did not send men to the houses of strikers.

The President said if the conduct of the C. I. D. or any officers was to be examined it could only be done by means of a substantive motion or by means of a resolution in the House. No member could take the opportunity of the Budget discussion to attack the Government by a motion which was in effect a motion of censure.

Continuing said Mr. Haji the energies of the C. I. D. men were wasted in going after the strikers and visiting their houses. He did not see any necessity for sending those men after the strikers, as it was a waste of time and money.

Rao Sahib Harilal said all that was before them was that the proposals were under consideration and the Council knew nothing about them. There was one explanation in one book and another in another book. He appealed to members to be short in their remarks, as there were many items to be disposed of.

Mr. Pahalajani said it was clear from the explanations that there was no careful and ready scheme so far before the House. And unless they give the Council full information they could not pass the grant.

ACTIVITIES OF A C. I. D. HOUND.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said it was a waste of time and money to go after the strikers. In the strike of 1919 a C. I. D. man followed a man in a taxi round about the city, and as the latter thought he would take a ride round the Palli Hill the C. I. D. car also followed him and the man had not sense enough to see things. He said the strikes were the result of economic causes and were not brought about by politicians. The men struck work because of the wages and it was the duty of the C. I. D. not to frighten the strikers by sending their men amongst the strikers, etc.

The closure was put at this stage.

Rao Sahib Dadabhai said the C. I. D. officers got all sorts of allowances—anti-Bolshevist allowances and so on. He wished he could see some of these C. I. D. men in his own district, where dacoities were taking place for the last many months; but unfortunately none of them was to be seen there. He believed the public did not get their money's worth.

NEED OF IMPROVING STATUS.

Mr. Hayward said the men had to be specially trained in the detection of crime. There must be a systematic study in order to make the men efficient. At the present time the Deputy-Inspector-General had only one Superintendent, and he wanted another who would look after this particular department; then they would require six sub-inspectors. Continuing he said the C. I. D. were entirely impartial in labour disputes and they took no part in the strikes. It was essential that the status of the C. I. D. should be improved in the interests of the people themselves.

The result of the voting was that 42 voted in favour and 25 against. The motion was carried.

CHANGE IN HOURS OF SESSIONS.

Sir G. Curtis said speaking on behalf of a large body of Government officials the hours of attendance were very inconvenient to them. It was almost impossible for the hardworked officials to get through their work. He thought the hours of working should be from 3 to 7 p.m. or 2 to 6-30 p.m.

The President said it was for him to fix the hours of the Council, but he would fix the hours in accordance with the general sense of the House. He understood the suggestion made by the leader of the House was, in accordance with the general sense of the House. He took it that the Council wanted to sit continuously and do their work.

Mr. R. Gupte said they wanted to do at least five hours' work every day, as they did not like to be detained in the city very much.

The President then fixed the hours of sitting from Tuesday next from 2 to 7 p.m.

The President said he had appointed a Committee for the purpose of enabling the members to be perfectly audible and also to be able to hear. Unfortunately the P. W. Department would not be able to carry out the alterations unless they had two full days. The Council could not spare those two days Therefore in order to remove the present difficulty of inaudibility except on the benches given to the members of Government, all the members would be at liberty to sit anywhere they liked and speak from there. Only the Government benches were reserved.

ALLOWANCE TO POLICE.

The Council then took up the grant of Rs. 2,33,000 for allowance at increased rates to the Police in the Presidency proper. The amount was passed when it was ultimately reduced to rupees one lakh.

An item of Rs. 50,000 for similar purposes for the Bombay City Police was accepted by the Council when it was reduced by half.

A lump provision of Rs. 50,000 for the organisation of the Sub-divisional police, which was under consideration, then came in for some discussion. The item was withdrawn by Government for the present.

The Council rejected an item of Rs. 50,000 for partition of Ahmedabad into two districts for Police purposes.

The Council then adjourned to 12 noon to-day.

TROUBLE IN FIJI.

STRIKE OF INDIAN LABOURERS.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, March 10.

Information has been received that the strike of Indian labourers in Fiji began about the middle of February in the north of the main island and has since extended throughout the sugar estates on to north-west of the island. The Fiji Government have urged the employers to afford representatives of labourers opportunities for discussing reasonable demands and have also arranged for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the causes of the strike. The commission will have three members, one of whom will be a high judicial officer, and one an Indian.

ANGLO-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your inserting the following few lines in your paper, will greatly oblige the Share holders of the Anglo-India Steam Navigation Company. At the meeting of the above Company held at the Empire Theatre, it was almost unanimously resolved to continue the business of the above company at present and not to liquidate it compulsorily through the court but to liquidate it voluntarily hereafter.

At the meeting one Mr. Shah having asked for a poll, Mr. Moos has fixed Monday and Tuesday the 14th and 15th instant for taking the poll at his office, situated at Esplanade Road, Fort between 12 and 5 p.m. Soon after Mr. Moos left, the Shareholders convened their own meeting and appointed a Provisional Committee to temporarily look after the affairs of the Company. Here Mr. Shah changed his former opinion in favour of a voluntary liquidation. As many proxies must have been given to Mr. Petit, Mr. Shah and others in favour of compulsory liquidation by court, the best and the safest course for all who attended the last meeting and also for those shareholders who were absent, is to go without fail on Monday the 14th instant to Mr. Moos' office and give their proxies or vote in favour of continuing the business at present and not to liquidate through Court as decided almost unanimously after deliberate consideration.—Yours, etc.,

A SHAREHOLDER.

"MATUNGA TRAGEDY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The great heroism and courage by Messrs. Prabhakar brothers in the Matunga Dacoity of last week deserves the highest praise and suitable public recognition, especially when one of the two brothers, Balkrishna the younger one even lost his life in his selfless adventure. I am willing to contribute my mite to any fund that may be started for the purpose.—Yours etc.

S. G. PHADKE,

Kalyan March 11.

GOOD BYE!

LT.-COL. GRIG

PRESENTATION CEREMONY.

Yesrday evening His Excellency Sir George Lloyd on behalf of the friends and admirers of Lieut.-Col. J. G. Greig presented him with a silver bowl of exquisite design and suitable size in the presence of a large gathering of Indian and European sportsmen and distinguished members of the public, at the Bombay Gymkhana Pavilion.

The ceremony began with a speech of appreciation of Col. Greig's achievements and services to Cricket in India. In his speech Sir Dorab Tata recalled happy memories of what he, as an old cricketer himself had witnessed on very many occasions of Col. Greig's splendid way of playing the game and taking his opponents by surprise.

A number of messages of appreciation and good wishes to the retiring doyen of Bombay cricket were then read out. One of the messages was from H. E. Lord Willingdon who had wired that he was glad to be given a chance of joining such a movement and in wishing Col. Greig *bon voyage*. He hoped that he would make many more centuries for Hampshire when he went Home, Other messages included those from the Maharaja of Patiala, the Western India Turf Club, where Col. Greig had served as a steward 1913, the Chief of Jamkhandi, the Nawab of Palanpur, and from various gymkhanas in different parts of India.

SIR G. LLOYD'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then presented the bowl to Col. Greig amid cheers. After the presentation, His Excellency said that many people would like to share the privilege of expressing their sense of honour and respect on that occasion to one, whose departure would be a great loss to himself and his staff. He, therefore, valued very much the opportunity which the Committee had given him that evening to offer a public tribute to Col. Greig, and to convey to him what he and his staff would feel when Col. Greig would leave them the next day. His Excellency could assure the audience how difficult it was for him to get Col. Greig to be present at a farewell dinner given in his honour at the Government House, for he was so modest as to fight shy of any demonstration on his behalf. His Excellency added that Col. Greig as a loyal supporter of Government had in his 27 years' service at the Government House served under no less than seven Governors. Col. Greig's activities on the cricket field were of a political nature also, as he had helped to bring together different communities in friendly rivalry on a common field. In conclusion, His Excellency hoped Col. Greig who was going Home for reasons of health, would still bear the memory of the Malabar Point, the centuries he had made here and still more the host of friends that he was leaving behind in this country.

Col. Greig replied in felicitious and touching words.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, in proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency Sir George for graciously presiding over the function and to Her Excellency for graciously attending it, gave a few striking reminiscences of cricket in the early days when Col. Greig first began his Cricket career in India and the speaker was one of the Islam cricketers of Bombay at the time. He remarked that cricket had not attained the proud position it now holds among the different communities and Col. Greig had fostered the spirit which was happily predominant to-day.

Mr. C. V. Mehta also expressed sense of great appreciation of Col. Greig's invaluable contributions to Hindu Cricket in this Presidency, and thanked him on behalf of the Hindu Community.

The proceedings terminated with three cheers for Col. Greig, which were raised by His Excellency.

The speeches were well seasoned, but the Press representatives could hardly follow them, as they were seated a great distance from the speakers.

HEAR, HEAR!

Mr. Gasbag Jones stood on a soap-box at the corner of the street.

A huge crowd surged around him. Surely his heart should have been glad!

But he was dissatisfied.

He tried hard to be heard, but it was all in vain.

Every attempt he made to speak was interrupted by some member of the audience

At last, stamping his foot in great anger, he bellowed at the top of his voice:

"Every time I open my mouth a silly fool speaks."

And the crowd agreed with him entirely.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "NEMO."

ATROCITY will very likely repeat his victory in the Consolation Plate, VIOLA and LIBERTY are sure to be thereabouts.

MARGARET JOYCE has never disappointed, she should not in the Queensberry Handicap; TROSTAN and MIST are sure places.

GIPSY'S ADVICE should win the 1st Division of the Goodbye Plate from HEIR-AT-LAW and SPEARWOOD.

ARCHER should bid Goodbye in the 2nd Division, NERISSA and OREGON PINE ought not to be neglected.

CHIEFTAIN must account for the 1st Division of the Final Plate, KITCHENER and NEVERMIND will need watching.

TIGER has an excellent chance in the 2nd Division of the Final Plate, WAABIL and FURY are well handicapped.

ANTHRACITE, TREDDLE and SOMALI will take a lot of beating in the Free Handicap.

TRAFALGAR has shown consistent form and is therefore the best candidate in the 1st Division of the Futurity Plate, JASSIM and TELEPHONE should pay rich place dividends.

SALLAMAH has put up a record track performance and he is a rising colt who should have the 2nd Division of the Futurity Plate at his mercy, MARINE and LEOPOLD will get a place.

ARMY SINGLES RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 2.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 11.

In the final of the Army Singles Racquets Championship at the Princes' Club Knightsbridge, Major-General S. H. Sheppard beat Major A. J. Sloggett 15/3, 15/1, 15/0.

INSURANCE PREMIUM AND INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I beg to draw attention of all interested, chiefly the manufaturers and their representative commercial associations to the incomplete provision made for allowances under the heading of Insurance in the Indian Incometax Act of 1918, and to the complaints and petitions raised against such assessments and the consequent hardships the assessee has to undergo to prove his case. Section 9 (2) (IV) of the Act provides that profits shall be computed after making the allowance in respect of sums paid, namely, "in respect of insurance against risk of damage or destruction of *buildings machinery or plant*, used for the purposes of the business, the amount of any premium paid." 'Plant' has been interpreted to mean stores and such other articles which are necessary in the process of manufacture. Every manufacturer or every businessman knows that over and above the aforesaid insurances he has got to insure against loss or damage by fire, raw materials, stock in process, and stock-in-trade; and moreover there are other insurances namely, transit insurance, profit insurance against profit and standing charges, etc. which are totally left out from the consideration of the above clause in the Act. To safeguard his income, every manufacturer naturally insures all the above items, and regards the premia paid for them as expenses necessary in maintaining his profits. It is on the amounts of these profits that the incometax is charged. If any or all of the above items be not insured, the profits of the assessee would, in case of fire be diminished to the extent of the loss caused by it, and the assessable income would thereby be affected. The above insurances safeguard the interest not only of the manufacturer, but also of the income-tax office, and therefore the premia incurred by the manufacturer on these insurances should be allowed to be deducted as expenditure from the gross proceeds. Again, it would also be interesting to know that the income-tax office, as far as I am aware, charges income-tax on the amounts which are realised by the assessee for loss due by fire.

The Income-tax officers though they seem to be aware of the above shortcoming in the Act, insist on the wording of the Act to be carried out, and do not allow insurance premia other than those paid for buildings, machinery or plant to be deducted as expenses from the gross earnings. This is, Sir, an evident injustice to the public; and our representative Associations such as Chambers of Commerce, and Mill Owners' Associations, should take up this matter with the Government, and our Members in the Legislative Assembly should also call upon Government to amend the Act.—Yours, etc.

H. B. P.

March, 9.

SILENCE IN COURT.

The judge adjusted his pince-nez, and laid down his quill-pen.

For a moment he pondered in correct judicial manner, then his worshipful eyes rested upon the prisoner.

He coughed.

"I seem to know your face," he remarked.

"Yus," returned the prisoner with a smirk. "We was boys together!"

The judge started.

"Nonsense!" he exclaimed.

"Oh, yus, we was," persisted the prisoner. "We're both about the same age, so we must have been boys together."

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MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, March 12, 1921.

THE MILITARY OCTOPUS.

Both the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Godfrey Fell have been at pains to convince the members of the Legislative Assembly that the military forces and the expenditure in connection with them provided for in the next year's budget are the minimum, compatible with the safety of the country and the requirements of the situation that could be sanctioned. The members of the Legislative Assembly are told that the first duty of any civilised Government is national defence and that any Government which failed in this duty would be rightly accused of jeopardising the vital interest of its people, and in order to demonstrate to the people of this country how dangerous the atmosphere around and in India is, the Commander-in-Chief has proceeded to refer to the Bolshevik menace in Central Asia, the unsettled conditions in Turkey, Persia, and Mesopotamia, the truculence of the Frontier Tribes, the still undefined relations with Afghanistan and, last but not the least in importance, the Non-Co-operation movement. In view of all these circumstances a provision of 62.20 crores of rupees, that is to say 55 per cent. of the total budgetted revenue and 48 per cent. of the total budgetted expenditure of the year, is made in the coming year for the upkeep of the Army in India.

To those who have been complaining that this crushing military burden is out of all proportion to the taxable capacity of India and that nowhere in the self-governing Dominions of the Empire has it been considered necessary to incur such enormous expenditure, the Commander-in-Chief has been saying that it is unfair to draw such comparisons, because "the circumstances are wholly different." Neither in Canada, nor in South Africa, nor in Australia, says Lord Rawlinson, have they such turbulent and fanatical tribes on the Frontier as we have, nor a militant neighbour like the Afghan. But would the Commander-in-Chief assert that the responsibilities for national defence—let alone, offence,—resting on the shoulders of India are in any way greater than those which Great Britain feels called upon to face at the present stage of the world crisis or that India's neighbours are a greater menace to the safety of the country than Great Britain's are to hers? And, yet, what is the total expenditure on the Army, Navy and Air Forces of Great Britain? The total amount is set at only 230 million pounds sterling in the budget estimates of 1920-21,—that is to say only 16 per cent. of the total revenues of the country and not more than 19 per cent. of the total national expenditure in the year, while India in the coming year is called upon to part with 55 per cent. of her total revenues and 48 per cent. of her total expenditure! In this estimate, let it be noted, India's share in the naval burdens is not included. The largeness of the Indian Army is excused on the ground that India makes no adequate contribution to the defence of her seas and that the Imperial Navy is voluntarily undertaking the task for her. But, even granting this, we have seen how unconscionably disproportionate is the military burden of India compared with the joint military and naval burden of Great Britain. The Commander-in-Chief has quoted figures to show that the strength of the Indian Army in the coming year will be somewhat below that of the pre-war year. We are assured that the British troops of the fighting units in this country have been reduced by some 6,000 men and the Indian troops by 7,500. But of what avail are these reductions, if they do not result in any decrease in the military expenditure? On the other hand, the expenditure has risen from 26 million pounds sterling in 1913-14 to 70 millions in 1920-21 and will not fall short of 62 millions in 1921-22, despite the reduction in the fighting strength of the troops.

The addition of costly new services such as the Royal Air Force and Mechanical Transport as well as the large increases in salaries voted to the British section of the Army more than balance the slight economies that might result from the reduction in numbers. The fact that the annual average cost of a British soldier in India to-day comes to Rs. 2,100, while an Indian soldier costs only Rs. 500 per annum is more than sufficient to account for the crushing burdens which the Army imposes on the slender resources of this country. The Commander-in-Chief seeks to excuse the costliness of the British troops on the ground that their scales of pay and allowances are fixed by His Majesty's Government, which also is responsible for the maintenance of the relative strengths and distribution of the British and Indian sections of the Army. But it ought to be the duty of the Government of India to point out in most unequivocal terms the iniquity of saddling the poverty-stricken millions of this country with burdens which no humane or civilised Government responsible to God or man will think of imposing. We challenge the Government of India to point out a single country on the face of the earth which squanders its vital resources on so-called national defence, whether voluntarily or at the bidding a superior authority—and starves all important programmes of national development, in the same reckless manner as do the Government of India. And that India's revenues are thus scandalously squandered is due merely to this fact that her people have been deprived of their inherent right to control the expenditure on, the composition and the use of her army. And that is the vital issue which was entirely ignored by the Commander-in-Chief, but which the people of India will no longer allow to be ignored.

INDIA AND MANCHESTER.

The self-regarding feelings of Lancashire have at last been roused. The raising of the duty on cotton goods imported into India has evoked a storm of protest from interested quarters in Lancashire and even the usually sane and impartial Liberal journal, the "Manchester Guardian", has joined the selfish and insane cry. Now this outcry does not astonish us. For, platitudes and Royal Proclamations notwithstanding, we have never cherished the illusion that the average Englishman looks upon India—the "Great Dependency" as Lord Curzon still loves to call her—as anything but a happy hunting-ground for the economic aggrandisement of his own country. And the outcry was anticipated by the Finance Member who, as we pointed out the other day, felt himself obliged to enter into a lengthy and pathotic defence of the enhanced duty. Mr. Hailey was at pains to make it clear, by way of an apology, that the extra duty was intended only as a revenue measure and not as a protection for Indian industry. Lancashire has taken advantage of this apologetic defence and suggests that if revenue is the only consideration, then the course is to raise the countervailing excise duty to the same level; which means that what Lancashire really wants is that the Indian cotton industry should continue to be placed at a disadvantage in competing with Manchester cotton goods. A more bare-faced assertion of the claim that India is a British *possession*, which should be exploited in the interests of the British people, whatever the resulting harm to its people, could not be imagined. The "Manchester Guardian" is brutally frank. It declares that "the present Parliament was not elected on the fiscal issue and is not entitled to set Free Trade aside or help others to do so, *as in this case it has a controlling power.*" This Parliament was not elected on many other issues, in regard to which it has, nevertheless, been persuaded or forced to commit itself. But let that pass. The important point is that indicated in the words italicised. And it is this that Parliament *has* the power to inflict on this country a fiscal policy that harms its own industry and encourages British industry. In 1917, when the import duty was raised from 3½ per cent. to 7½ per cent., and the excise duty was allowed to remain at the old figure, a similar outcry was raised. But then Britain was in need of India's help in the war and a "gift" of £100 million was extracted from her. So Parliament though it better not to exercise its power. It is true Mr. Montagu says that for Parliament to interfere in matters of fiscal policy in regard to which the Government of India and the Indian Legislature agree, would be at variance with the spirit of the Government of India Act of 1919 and could only be justified if imperial interests were gravely affected. But he, at the same time, emphasises that the Act does not affect his legal powers of control over the Government of India or the right of the Crown to disallow Indian Acts, which means, what the "Guardian" says, that in fiscal policy Parliament *has* the controlling power. This, considered with Mr. Hailey's apologia, the refusal to abolish the excise duty and the levy of a duty of 2½ per cent. on machinery and stores imported for use in cotton manufacture, shows that we have no security, that we cannot settle our fiscal policy as we deem fit in the interests of our own industries. The only way for us to attain this security is to win fiscal autonomy—that is, to deprive Parliament of the power to determine our fiscal policy as *it* deems fit.

Notes of the Day.

Fiji Again!

The recrudescence of trouble in Fiji, of which a report appears in our telegraphic columns to-day, will, it is to be hoped, induce the Government of India to shake off their supineness in respect of the sufferings of our countrymen in those islands. A few thousands of Indians have already shaken the dust of that land of slavery from their feet, but there are still many more who are tied up there, for various reasons, among which one is the lack of tansport facilities between Fiji and India. We do not know, nor do the Government of India deem it their duty to inform the public, how far the demand for shipping facilities for the repatriation of those anxious to return to India has been met. The information which has been issued through the Associated Press of the renewal of the trouble, is of a most meagre and unsatisfactory kind. The Government of India ought to bestir themselves and ascertain and make available to the public without the least delay the fullest particulars about the situation in Fiji as it affects the Indian community and convey an assurance to the public that this time at least they will not abandon our countrymen entirely to the tender mercies of the Fiji Government and the white planters, as they did on the last occasion.

Bombay Development.

Some idea can be gained from the explanation provided in the budget statement about the scope and magnitude of the work that has been essayed by the Development Directorate. It is stated that it will carry out the Back Bay Reclamation and the housing of poorer classes schemes, collect information regarding, and if necessary, undertake the organisation of the supply of building materials in Bombay city and the suburban division. The Department will also concern itself with all questions relating to development works and schemes, public works, supply of water and electricity and last but not least the opening up of communications in the suburban division. The revenue from all sources is estimated in the coming year at over ten crores of rupees while the expenditure will amount to nearly ten crores, and a surplus of Rs. 26,73,000 is budgetted for at the end of the year. The revised estimates for the current year place the revenue at Rs. 9,45,13,000 the major portion of which is derived from Permanent Debt—Rs 9,38,91,000. The Cotton Cess, which was imposed late in the year, contributes Rs. 2,60,000, and interest Rs. 3,62,000. In the coming year, interest accounts for Rs. 49,23,000; Cotton Cess Rs. 17,00,000; Sale of land Rs. 25,00,000; five crores by loans and Rs. 4,20,000 realization of loans. On the expenditure side, Rs. 5,25,00,000 have been set apart for loans to the Improvement and Port Trusts and the Bombay Municipality and Rs. 130,00,000 will be invested in Treasury bills and in the Bank of Bombay. The item of real importance is the miscellaneous expenditure budgetted for, which is estimated at Rs. 2,50,58,000. This amount is treated as "Reserved" expenditure, which means that under the Government of India Act, the Council might reject the demand for grant by the Government; but the Government can still incur the expenditure if the Governor chooses to certify it as "essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject." It is stated that this expenditure of over two crores, which is treated as "miscellaneous" (!) is to be incurred on salaries, and establishment, work charges including the cost of acquiring land, and other miscellaneous items, whatever that may mean, of the Department. Next in order of importance is another item of Rs. 69,53,000, which is to be used for defraying advertisement charges,—presumably for advertising in the semi-official Anglo-Indian press and the "loyalist" Press,—brokerage and floating charges of Presidency Banks in addition to interest on loans payable to the public and income-tax payable to the Government of India on account of the Development Loan. The Sinking Fund, which is put down at Rs 9,39,000, is calculated on the basis of one per cent. of the loan and is untouchable by the Council, being a non-votable head.

Indianise the Department.

So, then, taking the entire estimates of revenue and expenditure, it is competent of the Council to scrutinise all the items on the expenditure side save that relating to the sinking fund. The question, which must naturally suggest itself is why the "Miscellaneous Expenditure of such a trifle as Rs. 2,50,58,000 should be treated as "Reserved." In all matters, connected with the Department, it is the business of the Council to let the Government know that it cannot lend its countenance to wild-cat schemes and grandiose projects, unless and until it is given the most unequivocal assurance that in the coming year the Department will own greater and effective responsibility to the Member-in-Charge and that the fullest scope will be given to Indian talent and business enterprise. Lip sympathy is not enough and the Council can have no more effective guarantee of the good faith of the Government than by insisting upon making the Department and its head thoroughly amenable to the Executive Member, and also to public opinion. What is wanted is that Government should be made to know that there is no room for autocracy in a matter which mortgagees the Provincial revenues and affects the interests of the people for good or evil. In this matter, it is best to remember that non-Indians who have not made the country their permanent home cannot be expected to have real interest in the permanence of the things done in the same degree as Indians and that it is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the Department should be predominantly Indian in its personnel, Indian in its outlook and Indian in its interests.

Disillusionment.

The "Servant of India," which is painfully surprised, along with Mr. Sastri, that the Government of India should have resisted the absolutely reasonable attempt to place the Indian law on the subject of firing on mobs on a par with the English law, ruefully observes that Government, by their action, "certainly lost much of the ground which they seemed to have gained by accepting the resolutions on the Punjab and repressive laws." To us it seems that the only ground that Government have lost lay in the imagination and credulity of our Moderate friends, who have been assuring themselves and their countrymen that Government, during the debates on the Punjab and repressive laws, gave convincing proof of their genuine repentance and readiness to make adequate reparations to the outraged people of this country, —though all the while the spokesmen of the bureaucracy took care to lay emphasis on the fact that the views the Government expressed in their notorious despatch still held good and that even at this hour they did not think that force was used on all occasions in excess of the absolute requirements of the case. In the course of the debate on the resolution on the Non-Co-operation movement in the Legislative Assembly, Sir William Vincent went out of his way to point out again that Government could not admit that its officers were guilty of all the excesses laid at their door. Nor did Sir William and his official colleagues hold out any guarantee that similar "force" would not be employed to maintain "peace and order," when these were threatened. There is, therefore, nothing to be surprised at in the attitude of Government when they refuse to recognise the advisability of placing the Indian law on the subject of firing on a par with the English law. The "Servant of India," in spite of its disillusionment, repeats a last hope that "if only we made a vigorous attempt, it would be impossible for the executive for long to withhold from us the protection which we can rightfully claim". What a sad reflection to make in respect of an assembly which counts so many stalwarts of "Liberalism!" We wonder what more "vigorous" assault these stalwarts are capable of and when it will come!

Votes for Women.

The question of the enfranchisement of women in this country has been left to the discretion of each of the provincial Councils. There is no indication as yet, except in Madras and Bombay, that the members of the various Councils are eager to confer the franchise on their sistors. In Madras, we read, a deputation waited on the Law Member, Mr. K. Srinivas' Iyengar, and were successful in obtaining an assurance of his support to the resolution, which Dewan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nair intends shortly to move in the local Council, for the removal of the sex disqualification for franchise in the case of qualified women. For obvious reasons, women in the Madras Presidency, even if the resolution is unanimously adopted, will not be able to exercise the franchise till the next Council elections, which will be three years hence, unless, indeed, steps are immediately taken to prepare a register of women voters, so that, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the Council, women also may be able to take part in the bye-election, whether as voters or candidates. The apathy of councillors in other provinces towards the question may, perhaps, be attributed to the belief that there is still plenty of time to consider the problem. But, in view of the eagerness of womankind in almost all the provinces to enjoy the franchise, it would not be fair to keep them in suspense for long. Moreover, if opportunities are given to them to participate in the bye-elections that may occur during the lifetime of the present Councils, the experience gained will prove of material help to them at the general election. We, therefore, hope that no time will be lost in enfranchising women and preparing registers of qualified voters among them in all the provinces. Bombay, especially, which claims a large number of educated women, ought to take the lead in effecting the reform.

KRONSTADT REVOLT.

SOVIET POSTPONES SETTLEMENT.

INSURGENTS' MOVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 11.

News from Russia continues to be most confused. A Moscow wireless message euphemistically announces that the Soviet Government has postponed the settlement of the Kronstadt revolt for a day or two. This, taken in conjunction with the other messages, is interpreted as bearing out the report that the Bolshevik infantry attack on Kronstadt over ice has been heavily repulsed. Some Finnish gulf ports which apparently were first firing against Kronstadt have now directed their batteries against Petrograd. It is stated that General Koslovsky is about to march on Petrograd after a successful artillery duel. There are indications that the insurgents have seized the Kokoff railway junction which, if true, would mean that the Moscow-Petrograd line had been cut in two.

QUIET IN MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 11.

The latest British Official news from Russia states that all is quiet in Moscow, but many Soviet troops in Petrograd are refusing to fight the revolutionaries. Mm. Trotsky and Zinovieff have taken up their headquarters in the fortress at Peterpaul and have appointed General Brusiloff the Commander-in-Chief.

DEPARTURE OF GERMAN AMBASSADORS.

WHAT IT MEANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 11.

The "Daily News" Berlin correspondent states that the departure of German Ambassador in London also the Ambassador in Paris and the Minister in Brussels for Berlin is in the nature of recalls owing to indignation against the new allied occupations. The decision does not mean rupture of relations. Meanwhile the Chief Secretaries will undertake the Ambassadorial duties.

PENALTIES ON GERMANY.

DETAILS OF ENFORCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 11.

The conference of the Allied delegates has settled the details of enforcement of the penalties and it was agreed that the penalties would cease when the questions of indemnity, disarmament and war criminals were solved.

AMERICAN FORCES ON THE RHINE.

NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 11.

A Washington message states that the Secretary of War after a Cabinet meeting denied the report that the Government was considering the withdrawal of the American forces on the Rhine.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF GERMAN TERRITORIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 11.

The heads of the Allied Departments to-day, met at Downing Street and considered the reports on the occupation of Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort and also the report that the Inter-Allied Commission had seized customs on the frontier of the territories occupied by the British. As regards levy on German imports, a bill has already been drafted and submitted to the British, French and Belgian experts in view of the drafting of similar bills by other Allied Countries.

INDIAN STUDENTS' HOSTEL IN LONDON.

NEED FOR MORE MONEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 11.

Mr. Edwyn Bevan, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Indian Students Hostel at Bloomsbury, interviewed by a representative of the "Westminster Gazette", declared it was necessary to raise more money in England or in India and he was unwilling to approach the India Office or the Government of India as the character of the institution would thereby be fundamentally changed.

"DOWN WITH CHURCHILL."

ALEXANDRIA SCHOOLBOYS HOOT COLONIAL SECRETARY.

TWO POLICEMEN INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 11.

A message from Alexandria states that Mr. Churchill's arrival occasioned sporadic demonstrations, principally by schoolboys, who shouted "Down with Churchill". Two policemen were injured.

DETAILS OF MURDER OF SPANISH PREMIER.

ASSAILANTS ESCAPE IN DARKNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 11.

Individuals, supposedly Syndicalists, followed Signor Dato's motor car on motor-cycles and fired twenty-seven shots killing Signor Dato instantaneously. Explosive bullets were used. The assailants then escaped in darkness and there is no trace of their identity.

HATCHED BY SPANIARDS IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 11.

Madrid.—The plot to assassinate Dato was hatched by the Spaniards in Paris as a reprisal for the repression of the Syndicalist disorder in Barcelona. Dato received a telegraphic warning from Paris on March 6th. There were three assassins. All the three were riding in a motor-cycle and side-car and fired Browing revolvers from both hands. Dato was hit in six places, and his car bore marks of 27 bullets.

Lema, the Foreign Minister, has been recalled from Barcelona, where he should have presided over the International Communications Conference.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

BRITAIN'S POSITION IN WORLD MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 11.

During the course of the debate on International Trade, Mr. Graeme, Labour Member urged the Board of Trade to remedy Britain's position in the Japanese markets, part of which we are in danger of losing owing to the uncertainty of our deliveries and high prices. He also declared that China's cotton trade was being developed remarkably and threatened a very keen competition.

Sir Robert Horne, in reply, uttered a warning as to the futility of anticipating any substantial results from resumption of trade with Russia, although he was anxious to make a beginning. He pointed out that an addition of 80 per cent of spindles were agreeing to pay six-pence per bale of cotton used in England. The Government had promised £50,000 per year for five years in order to develop the cultivatiof cotton in the Empire and also proposed to improve guarantees under an export credit scheme by guaranteeing 85 per cent of the merchant's selling price.

BRITISH EXPORTS IN 1920.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 11

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Archibald Hurd, Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme said that in 1920 the United Kingdom exports of manufactures to Australia amounted to £62 million sterling, to New Zealand £27 million, to South Africa £49 million and to India £181 million respectively.

DEATH OF LORD MOULTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 11.

The death is announced of Lord Moulton.

The late Lord John Fletcher Moulton P.C., K.C.B., G.B.E., F.R.S., LL.D., Judge of the Court of Appeal, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and Member of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was born on the 18th of November 1844. He after receiving his secondary education in the New Kingswood School near Bath, went to Cambridge for higher education and joined the St. John's College there. In Cambridge whilst as an undergraduate he distinguished himself as one having great aptitude for Higher Mathematics and in due course he become a Senior Wrangler and a First Smith's Prizeman. He was one of the Fellows of both the Universities of Cambridge and London. Besides serving as a great educationist and a great Judge, he served his country in several other important capacities, chiefly as Chairman and Member of various Commissions and Committees. During the War he held the high post of the Director General of Explosive Supplies in the Ministry of Munitions.

"COMBATING" NON-COOPERATION!

67 VICTIMS IN 2 MONTHS.

MUZAFFARPUR'S TOLL.

Action under the various Sections of the I. P. C. and C. P. C. has been taken, says "The Independent", against the following persons in the district of Muzaffarpur in connection with the Non-Co-operation movement since the 31st January 1921.

(A) Gagged Under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

I. Sardar:
- 24 Pandit Mathura Prasad Dikshit not to deliver speech in Hart Bazars.
- 25 Inder Varma—of Aligarh.
- 26 Atma Ram Bhajnik—of Aligarh.
- 27 B. Krishna Prasad Narayana Sahai, M. L. C., of Hardoi

II. Hajipur (Sub-Division):
- 28 Maulvi Md. Shafee
- 29 B. Ram Binode Singh.

III. Sitamarhi (Sub-Division):
- 30 Mahanth Mahabir Das—not to deliver speeches at Khanwa Ghat or within 10 miles of it.
- 31 Babu Vindheswari Prasad Varma—not to deliver speeches at Khanwa Ghat or within 10 miles of it.
- 32 Babu Lakshmi Narain Sinha and "To all his Majesty's Subjects"—not to deliver speeches at Khanwa Ghat or within 10 miles of it.
- 33 Maulvi Md. Shafee—not to deliver speech in Sitamarhi Sub-Division.
- 34 B. Janki Pd. Varma—not to deliver speech in Sitamarhi Sub-Division.
- 35 B. Thakur Ramnand Singh—not to deliver speech in Sitamarhi Sub-Division.
- 36 B. Mathura Prasad Singh—not to deliver speech in Sitamarhi Sub-Division.
- 37 B. Jadunandan Misser—not to deliver speech in Sitamarhi Sub-Division.
- 38 Berhamdeo Narayana—not to deliver speech in Sitamarhi Sub-Division.
- 39 Maulvi Mohammed Hussain—not to deliver speech in Sitamarhi Sub-Division.
- 40 Maulvi Wadood Mukhtar—not to deliver speech in Khilafat Garden, Sitamarhi.
- 41 Maulvi Ishaq and others—not to deliver speech in Khilafat Garden, Sitamarhi.
- 42 Lakshman Prasad Mehtha—not to deliver speeches at Sursand.
- 43 Bishun Pd. Mehta—not to deliver speeches at Sursand.
- 44 Maulvi Mir Tilawar—not to deliver speeches at Sursand.
- 45 Maulvi Nood Md. Jan—Not to deliver speeches at Sursand.
- 46 Babu Ramnath—Not to deliver speeches at Sursand.
- 47 Babu Janki Prasad—Not to deliver speeches at Sursand.
- 48 Ramrakhsha Brahmachari—Not to deliver speeches at Sursand.

Total 25 persons—(A)

(B.) Proceedings Under Sec. 107,

I. Sadar:
- 49 Maulvi Nazir Ahmad
- 50 Tilak Lal.
- 51 Harpal Sharma—Sahebganj Thana.
- 52 Fazle Khan—Sahebganj Thana.
- 53 Umakant—Sadar Thana.
- 54 Ishwari Kant—Sadar Thana.
- 55 Raghav Thakur—Sadar Thana.
- 56 Satan Misser—Sadar Thana.
- 57 Jogeshwar Thakur—Sadar Thana.
- 58 Ram Lagan Misser—Sadar Thana.
- 59 Chator Thakur—Sadar Thana.
- 60 Ramanandan Panday—Paru Thana.
- 61 Nathuni Panday—Paru Thana.
- 62 Dhyan Thakur—Paru Thana.
- 63 B. Rampat Rai—Paru Thana.
- 64 Dehi Rai—Paru Thana.
- Ramkrishna Brahmachari.

II Sitamarhi (Sub-division):
- 66 Thakur Ramnandan Singh.
- 67 Jadunandan Misser.
- 68 Mathura Prasad Singh.
- 69 Brahamdeo Narayana.

III Hajipur (Sub-division):

Total 21 persons—(B)

(C) Other Sections.

I. Sadar:
- 70 Ganga Prasa Sahi—Sections 506 I. P. C. and others.
- 71 Mathura Prasad—Sections 506 I. P. C. and others.
- 72 Sarjang Prasad Sahi—Sections 506 I. P. C. and others.
- 73 Mithila Prasad—Sections 506 I. P. C. and others.
- 74 Jamuna Prasad—Sections 506 I. P. C. and others.
- 75 Jang Bahadur Singh—Sections 506 I. P. C. and others.

II Sitamarhi (Sub-division):
- 76 Nawab Singh—Section 392 I. P. C.
- 77 Ramautar Singh—Section 392 I. P. C.
- 79 Ramlakhan Singh—Section 392 I. P. C.
- 79 Bhonu Rai—Section 392 I. P. C.
- 80 Sanyasi Narsing Das—Section 109 Cr. P. C.
- 81 Mahadeva Saran Singh—For alleged burning of foreign cloths.
- 82 Methur Singh—For alleged burning of foreign cloths.
- 83 Bullan Singh—For alleged burning of foreign cloths.
- 84 Legan Singh—For alleged burning of foreign cloths.
- 85 Bigan Singh—For alleged burning of foreign cloths.

III Hajipur (Sub-division.)
- 86 Krishna Parasad Varma—347-114 I. P. C.
- 87 Rameshwar Choudhry—347-114 I. P. C.
- 88 Dwarka Sahu—347 I. P. C.
- 89 Rdai Ram Sahu—347 I. P. C.
- 90 Maulvi Abdulla—347 I. P. C.

WHAT ARE ARAB AREAS?

MR. BONAR LAW'S STATEMENT.

TRANSFER OF ADEN TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 11.

In the House of Commons replying to a question what the Arab areas apart from Mesopotamia, Aden and Palestine were within the British sphere of influence Mr. Bonar Law declared that the rulers of various areas had been in special treaty relations with the British, for example, the Shaikhs of the Persian Gulf littoral. The precise incidence of costs resulting from the transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office was still being considered.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR RHODESIA.

COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 11.

A Committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Buxton to advise the Colonial Office with regard to the future of Rhodesia, including self-Government.

KENYA DEVELOPMENTS.

SIR E. LEGGETT ON NEED OF RAILWAY ROADS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 5 p.m., March 11.

That the prospect of a needed railway read and other developments in Keny will be taken in hand at an early date, was indicated by Major Sir Edward Leggett, deputy chairman, at a metting of the British East African Corporation last night. Sir Edward said that he had seen within the last few days the programme approved by the Government providing that over nine millions sterling should be laid out during the next four years and that four millions of this sum might be raised in June by a colonial loan guaranteed by the Imperial Government.

CABLE ITEMS.

The President of the Divorce Court has decided that Indian divorces of residents of India domiciled in England are invalid in England.

The American Ambassador Mr. Davis and his wife departed on Wednesday, for New Yory. Amongst those seeing them off at Waterlow was Lord Reading who kissed Mrs. Davis on both the cheeks.

Lord Reading has formally resigned the Lord Chief Justiceship.

ARREST OF A WELL-KNOWN I.U MAN.

SENSATION AT RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, March 11.

The well-known Burmese, Hpoongyi U. Ottama, was arrested at Kyaunggan, Bassein District, it is believed, under Section 124 A and 153. U. Ottama recently returned from Calcutta after attending the Nagpur Congress. The news of his arrest has caused much commotion. Some shops have been closed.

Official & Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda left the Viceregal Lodge on Thursday morning.

Earl of Reading, is expected to arrive at Aden on Monday, the 28th March, 1921, and to land at Bombay on the 2nd April, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Sir George Lloyd presided at the presentation to Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Greig at the Bombay Gymkhana on Friday afternoon.

Sir George Lloyd attended the Farewell Dinner to Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Greig at the Byculla Club, last night.

Lieut. E. F. A. Fulford has arrived at Government House.

With effect from to-day and until further notice Treasury Bills for four months' will not be issued while the rates for six, eight and twelve months' Bills will remain unchanged."

GOVT. OF INDIA ACT.

DEBATE ON PARLIAMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

OFFICIALS' RIGHT OF APPEAL.

PERSONNEL OF LORDS JT. STANDING COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 11.

The question of Parliament's responsibility in the light of the preamble to the Government of India Act was again raised by Lord Ampthill in the House of Lords to-day.

Lord Lytton replied that the Government of India certainly did not intend disputing the right of Parliament to discuss matters affecting the welfare of His Majesty's subjects in India. There would be no attempt to avoid the responsibility of the Secretary of State or to deprive Parliament of its legal rights to discuss Indian affairs. Parliament had the ultimate responsibility but should exercise great restraint in the exercise of that responsibility in view of the impossibility of successful working of the new scheme, if Parliament interfered unduly with administration.

Lord Lytton further stated that any officials considering themselves unjustly treated had the right of appeal to the higher authority then to the Governor then, in the case of higher officials, to the Governor-General, the Secretary of State and finally Parliament. Lord Lytton pointed out, however, that the interests of discipline and good administration demanded confidence in the discretion of those who were called on to undertake the high responsibility of Government.

The House of Lords appointed as standing joint committee men like Lords Midleton, Donoughmore, Buxton, Harris, Chelmsford, Lamington, Islington, Carmichael, Sydenham, Clywd and Meston.

INDIAN COTTON GOODS TAX.

PROTEST BY COTTON SPINNERS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 11.

The Cotton Spinners' Manufacturers' Association has passed a resolution protesting against the Indian cotton goods tax. The resolution follows the lines of that of the Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters.

INDIAN OPIUM TO HONGKONG

"EXPORT VERY HEAVY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., March 11.

Replying to Mr. James Gilbert in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that the agreement for supply by the Government of India of opium to the Government of Hongkong had been renewed for five years from January 1st with a modification that Hongkong should be supplied with ten chests of opium per month at a fixed price. The Hongkong Government was not obliged to take any prescribed minimum quantity of opium.

Replying to Mr. Gersham Stewart in the House of Commons, on March 9, Mr. Montagu stated that he had asked the Government of India what amount of opium had been exported from India to Hongkong and the Straits in 1920, and promised to ask Mr. Winston Churchill with regard to the prevention of smuggling from Hongkong and the Straits to China.

Commander Kenworthy declared that export was very heavy. This was taken up by the Japanese merchants and taken to China. He urged stoppage of importation of opium from India into China in unnecessary quantities. Mr. Montagu agreed.

Sir John Rees suggested that cultivation of opium in South China was so great that the disposal of this small surplus was negligible.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Montagu stated that his information did not bear out the statement that there was no poppy-growing in China except on a strictly regulated scale.

TWO BRITISH REGIMENTS LEAVE MESPOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 9.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., March 11.

Malta.—The second battalion of the Cornwall Light Infantry and the first battalion of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry from Mesopotamia are being conveyed to Malta on the steamers, Nimbend and Shaldana.

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA BILL.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

LORD AMPTHILL'S MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT CARRIED.

DISCOMFITURE OF LORD SYDENHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 12 noon, March 11.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Lytton moved the second reading of the Government of Burma Bill which, he said, constituted Burma, a Governor's province within the meaning of the Government of India Act. If the Bill were enacted, a committee would proceed to Burma to make enquiries locally and would issue recommendations with regard to the division of functions of Government and the distribution of franchise in a similar manner to the case of India. Subject to the rules, which might be based on the report of the Committee, the Bill, when enacted, would establish the principle of dyarchy. The Bill fixed the number of elected members at sixty instead of seventy per cent., because there was in Burma a large mixture of distinctive races which differentiated it to some extent from India and in order to secure adequate representation for these communities without the necessity for establishing a community of franchise, they proposed to have a larger number of nominated members than in India.

In deference to the very strong pressure from the Government of India, a clause had been inserted in the first draft Bill making the title of the Viceroy in future "the Governor-General of India and Burma", in order to mark the fact that Burma was distinct from India, but on further consideration this clause had been dropped. The Government, however, was very anxious to find if there were any possible way of meeting Burmese sentiments in this connection and if the Bill were referred to the Joint Committee, the Committee would be asked to try to find means of making this distinction.

WHAT DELAY WOULD MEAN.

Lord Lytton pointed out that Burma could have been constituted a Governor's province without an act of Parliament, but unfortunately there was difference of opinion between the Government of India and Mr. Montagu with regard to the constitution which should be established in Burma and Mr. Montagu had decided to allow Parliament to decide.

Lord Lytton emphasised that delay in fulfilling Mr. Montagu's pledge that Burma should be given self-government analogously with India was due to the necessity for investigating the matter. He recalled that the special committee had condemned the Government of India's scheme and had recommended that Mr. Montagu's pledge could only be fulfilled by the application of dyarchy to Burma. The Government of India had been invited to reconsider their proposals, but could not agree to the proposal to apply the principle of dyarchy to Burma or to make it a Governor's province.

In transmitting the resolution of the Legislative Council of Burma, the Government of Burma had made a significant admission. The Government said that the general impression from the discussion was that, as a result of the Joint Select Committee's recommendations in 1919 and Mr. Montagu's announcement in 1920, it was no longer possible to differentiate Burma very materially from the Indian provinces. Although opinion in Burma itself undoubtedly favoured the policy embodied in the Bill, the Government of India did not agree.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF THE BILL.

Lord Lytton emphasised that the Bill which two years ago represented the opinion of the advanced section in Burma, now represented the opinion of the Moderates. The Government could have overridden the Government of India and instructed them to apply the act by a notification, but instead Mr. Montagu properly decided to submit the whole case to Parliament. Lord Lytton asked the House of Lords to allow the Bill to go before the standing Joint Committee on Indian affairs and to let the Committee investigate the whole matter including the alternative proposals of the Government of India. The Committee would have all relevant documents and would be able, if they wished, to hear evidence from the Government of India and from the representatives of Burma and, after they had fully investigated the matter, they would report to Parliament and the Bill would return to the House of Lords with the recommendations of the Committee.

LORD SYDENHAM ON REJECTION.

Lord Sydenham moved the rejection of the Bill declaring that it came to the House against the wishes of the Government of India, the Government of Burma and the opinion of the greatest experts on Burma now in England, who urged that before trying so dangerous an experiment in Burma we should wait to see how it was going to work out in India.

"A DANGEROUS INNOVATION."

Lord Ampthill declared that the abrogation of the functions of Parliament to the Committee would be a most dangerous constitutional innovation. He urged that the whole case must be submitted to Parliament. He emphasised the difference between the Indians and the Burmese and suggested that, as Burma had not been nearly so long under British rule as India, it would not be wise to give the Burmese all we were prepared to give the Indians. They should see what the Indians thought of dyarchy before applying it to Burma.

Lord Ampthill moved an adjournment of the debate until the correspondence between the Government of Burma, the Government of India and Mr. Montagu had been laid on the table.

Lord Selborne agreed that the question of self-government for Burma might usefully be threshed out by the Joint Committee, but he pointed out that the Bill committed them to the principle that Burma should remain a part of the Indian system. That was extraordinarily important. When the Joint Committee considered the Government of India Bill he had received the definite impression that Burma ought not to be a part of the Indian system, but ought to be made a separate Government because the conditions in Burma were wholly different from those in India. He supported Lord Ampthill's motion because they ought to know why the question had been prejudged.

LORD LYTTON'S REPLY.

Lord Lytton, replying, said there was nothing in the Bill with regard to Burma remaining a part of the Indian system. Burma was to-day a part of the British Empire and nothing in the Bill proposed to alter that. Possibly the Select Committee would recommend separation of Burma from India, but whether Burma separated or not, they must still deal with its constitution. The whole question was what was the best machinery or form of Government to achieve the ultimate goal of self-government. Mr. Montagu after twelve months' earnest consideration of the question had concluded that further delay was impossible and contrary to the interests of order and Government in Burma, and the only way he could fulfil the pledge was by introducing legislation on these lines. The Bill had been introduced on the responsibility of the Government after careful consideration. If further delay were imposed Mr. Montagu would be obliged in view of the present political circumstances in Burma to enforce the policy without coming to Parliament at all. The House would be better able to decide when they had had before them not only the despatches, which would be published, but all the documents and evidence that would be submitted to the Joint Committee. He would be quite willing that the papers should be published to enable them to form an opinion on the issues between the Government of India and Mr. Montagu, but he begged them not to delay in submitting the Bill to the Select Committee because further delay was unsafe and unwise. The Government was convinced that the time had come when intention must be shown to fulfil the pledge of self-Government for Burma.

Replying to Lord Sydenham, Lord Lytton indicated that if the Bill were rejected Mr. Montagu would have no alternative, but to proceed under the Government of India Act with his policy in his own way.

Lord Sydenham thereupon withdrew the motion of rejection.

Lord Ampthill's motion was carried by 36 votes to 31.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 11.

The following is the text of the Government of Burma Bill which has been introduced in the House of Lords.

A Bill for applying to Burma the provisions of the Government of India Act with respect to Governors, provinces, and for purposes connected therewith.

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

(1) Section 46 of the Government of India Act, which makes provision as to the mode to the Government in Governors' provinces, shall have effect as though Burma were included amongst the provinces specified in the Sub-Section (1) thereof, and all the provisions of that Act which relate to Governors and provinces shall apply to the province of Burma accordingly, provided that (a) sub-section 2 of Section 72 A of that Act which relates, amongst other things, to the proportion of elected members in the Governor's Legislative Councils, shall, in its application to Burma, have effect as though sixty per cent were substituted for seventy per cent and, (b) the number of members of the Legislative Council of Burma shall be 82 and the first schedule of the Government of India Act shall have effect accordingly and (c) the maximum annual salary of the Governor of Burma shall be Rs. 100,000, and the maximum annual salary of the members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Burma shall be Rs. 48,000 and the second schedule to the Government of India Act shall have effect accordingly.

Sub-section (1) of Section 53 of the Government of India Act is hereby repealed. This Act may be cited as the Government of Burma Act 1921. Sub-sections 2 and 5 of Section 47 of the Government of Act 1919 (which relate respectively to the date of the commencement and the removal of certain difficulties) shall apply to this Act, as they apply to Act, as though herein set out and expressly made applicable to the subject matter of this Act.

PIECEGOODS AND EXCHANGE.

"VIOLATION OF BUSINESS MARALITY.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' STATEMENT.

Since the passing of the two shillings resolution by the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association, critics have come forward, say the Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Association, and tried to misrepresent the facts to the general public. They have, therefore, thought it fit to put before the public their case showing why and under what circumstances the Association was obliged to pass the resolution. After tracing the history of circumstances that have led to the present crisis, the Secretaries conclude by pointing out that the Association was compelled to take the action which they have taken owing to the abnormal force of the circumstances and a situation created by the action of the Government over which the merchants had no control. Also in other countries when abnormal crisis threaten country's trade and commerce, joint action has been taken by Government and the people concerned. The Association regrets that some of the correspondents in public press have thought fit to attack the business morality of the dealers forgetting the abnormal condition of the trade which has created the present situation and rendered the attitude taken up by the dealers inevitable. For these critics, numerous instances can be traced where business morality was put aside by the importing houses and shippers and manufacturers, when prices of the goods went on increasing during the war period. Long extensions of delivery of old contracts were asked for on goods sold to them at lower prices depriving Indian merchants of their legitimate profits, by not delivering to them at stipulated times.

It is also a known fact that Importing Houses and Manufacturers did ask for and tried to get more money on accepted prices, on account of engravers' demand for more wages and the increase in prices of dye-stuffs and bleaching and finishing materials after the booking of orders, the circumstances over which, it should be admitted, they had no control.

Many instances of similar nature can be cited in case of machinery suppliers, store suppliers and others.

If, Indian Merchants have all along shown a policy of business like methods in meeting their friends on the other side, under above circumstances it is painful to see that at a time when Indian merchants have to stand to face a serious crisis and ask for co-operation, they are accused of violating the morality and sanctity in performance of their contracts. It is hoped that after the whole case has been gone into, a more reasonable and business-like view of the situation would be taken by all concerned.

FOUL GAS TRAGEDY AT WADALA.

CORONER'S INQUEST CONCLUDED.

Yesterday the Coroner and a common jury concluded the inquest touching the deaths of three labourers, Dhakhu Devo, Soma Yessu and Dhondi Laxuman who were overpowered by foul gas at Wadala on the 3rd instant.

The jury recorded that the deaths were caused by asphyxia due to irrespirable gases coming from the mud and water whilst they were cleaning a Port Trust drain at Wadala. It was added that the jury considered that additional precautionary measures and street supervision were necessary when such work was being carried out.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST N. C. O.

ASSEMBLY VOTES GRANT.

AMERICAN LECTURER FOR INDIA.

GOVT. PROPOSAL REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 11.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning, when the Raja of Pratapgar took the oath of allegiance. No less than nineteen motions for the reduction of grants under the head, "general administration," including the Imperial Secretariat, appear on the agenda paper.

Mr. Ranga Chariar intends to move for retrenchment by twenty crores. The exhaust-fans intended to take the hot air out of the House were making so much noise that it was difficult to hear members with low voice. Twelve questions were asked. Replying to Sir Siwaswamy Iyer, Mr. O'Donnell said that to the knowledge of the Government of India, there was no departure from the principle of collective responsibility of Ministers granted under the Government of India Act. Demand No. 13 under head, interest on miscellaneous obligations, amounting to Rs. 23,077,000 was granted without discussion.

After the question-time, Mr. Hailey, the leader of the House, intimated that legislative business on the 17th instant would include the following:—The Indian Finance Bill, and the Indian Factories Act Amendment Bill would be referred to joint committees of both the Houses. It was also proposed that the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, the Bill for the Enforcement of Maintenance Orders, and Bills to amend Law of Civil Procedure and to amend law relating to the Calcutta University, the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and the Indian Electricity Bill should be taken into consideration and, if accepted, passed.

MISCELLANEOUS OBLIGATIONS.

The demand for Rs. 23,077,000 as interest on miscellaneous obligations was put from the Chair and carried without discussion.

Mr. O'Donnell introduced the Budget head under "general administration," and demanded a grant of Rs. 6,503,000.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Venkatapathi Raju, in moving that the provision of Rs. 60,000 under the head "Executive Council" be omitted, drew the attention to the fact that the place of Sir George Barnes, who was about to retire, should not be filled and the number of Executive Councillors should be six and not seven.

Sir William Vincent, replying, stated that at present there was no intention of giving the place of Sir George Barnes to a new member. The provision that was sought to be omitted referred to travelling allowances to Executive Councillors.

The motion of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju was rejected.

Mr. Mazumdar moved that item "Inspector of Office Procedure" carrying a salary of Rs. 27,450 be omitted.

Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Hailey, Mr. Norton, Sir W. Vincent all of them, spoke in favour of this officer, Mr. Watson in Bengal.

Mr. Neogy, coming from Bengal, claimed that he could say something about the work of this special officer, who, though employed in Bengal and Bihar, had not done satisfactory work there and all his suggestions had never been adhered to. The Government of India had said that this officer had effected economy; where there had been extravagance in the past. Now this was the greatest self-condemnation about waste of public money.

Mr. Spry, representing the Bengal Government, said that Mr. Watson's work was always satisfactory and resulted in considerable economy.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer also emphasised the necessity of improvement in office procedure.

Mr. Ishwar Saran urged that the post of Inspector be only temporary.

Mr. Price and Mr. L. Watson (Cawnpore) supported the permanent appointment.

Mr. Hailey regretted that, when questions of principle were being discussed personal charges against Mr. Watson were made by Mr. Neogy. He repudiated them all.

The Government believed that this particular post had resulted in expediting work and saving money.

Mr. Mazumdar, replying, asked if this special officer was to look after the office what were the under secretaries doing.

The motion was put and lost, and on a division being asked the President ruled that the request was a gross instance of frivolously claimed division

Mr. Bhaiman Singh moved that the provision of Rs. 15,600 for the pay of two temporary Superintendents in the Home Department be reduced by Rs. 7,800. The motion was lost.

SPECIAL OFFICERS IN HOME DEPT.

Mr. Bhaiman Singh next moved that the provisions of Rs. 18,000 for the salary of two officers on special duty in the Home Department be omitted. He said that he was under the impression that this special branch was doing some secret service and he did not want Government to have any officers on such high salaries for this purpose.

Sir William Vincent on behalf of Government, pointed out that these two officers were in charge of a special branch which was not doing any secret service, as alleged by the mover, but which was putting before the public for their information the policy of Government on all matters. Therefore, if this branch was removed, there would be the fateful result of ill informed public opinion on questions of policy, without knowing what the facts were. In England, the service of informing the public of the views and policy of Government and removing false impressions created in them, was considered to be a stabilising influence. The need for such an agency was all the greater in India, where the Central Government was far removed from many parts of the country. It was the legitimate duty of Government to use every means they could to show to the people dangers of the Non-Cooperation movement and the dangers of Bolshevism. This branch of the Home Department was only arranging a scientific distribution of information. Dr. Rushbrook William, the officer, had done valuable work in the directions and also through his Material and Moral Progress Report, a book which had proved immensely valuable, both here and in Europe and in America where it was sold like hot cakes. But as Dr. Williams could not alone cope with his work, it was found necessary to indent for his assistance a young Indian of great ability, Mr. Bajpaye, who was doing extremely well. The Government believed that the work of this branch would be of immense benefit to the country, and they would always wish to extend their activities in this direction.

Mr. T. Rangachari, who was a member of the Madras Publicity Board, gave an account of what that Board had done in the Madras Presidency, especially at the recent elections, and wondered, why the Government of India should not follow the Madras Government by appointing a non-official board to assist the Publicity Bureau in the Central Government. He urged that provision under this head should be increased, as the amount was wholly inadequate for the purpose.

AN ATTACK ON N. C. O.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas endorsed every word of Mr. Rangachari and said that when Non-Cooperators were spreading all possible information whether it was right or wrong and by any means, fair or foul, the Government should make an honest attempt of making their position clear. It was a disservice to the country to ask for reduction or omission of provision allotted for the purpose of making the work of Government and representatives of the people known throughout the country.

Mr. Sachidananda Sinha opposed the motion, as it would hamper Government in placing correct information which people needed, especially at a moment when persons, masqueerading under the name of Non-Cooperators, were making inflammatory and absolutely false speeches.

Mr. Buaiman Singh, while summing up, asked permission to withdraw his motion, as he was not previously aware of all the facts that were given out in the course of the debate. But, his personal belief and personal experience was that mere of falsehood and less of truth was being spread by the Punjab Publicity bureaus which, in effect, were calculated to be more harmful than good.

At this stage, the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

AN AMERICAN LECTURER.

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch, the attendance was thin and Mr. S. Sinha presided. Mr. Kamat moved that the provision of Rs. 25,000 for charges in connection with the visit of an American lecturer to India be omitted.

Sir William Vincent emphasised the ignorance that prevailed in the United States about Indian affairs and quoted instances of gross misrepresentations spread there by the Indian revolutionary, otherwise called Ghadr, party about Indian state of affairs. The Government intended to call an American lecturer of very high repute, who could attract audience by thousands to come to India and after studying its position to go back to America and supply the most accurate information. The step was taken in order that the Americans may be able able to appreciate what stage the people in India had reached in the political, social and educational spheres. This step was to be taken in the interest of the people themselves to enlighten the world on the stage of its development, and it was for the Assembly to say whether they wanted such a course.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer said as far as information regarding India was concerned even the Secretary of State for India was ignorant in certain respects about the real state of affairs here. He did not see if this precedent would do any good. If there was need for dissemination of correct information about India in America this year, who could say that there woud not be the same need in the case of France, Germany and Japan. Moreover, it was an unheard of procedure that an American lecturer should come here and then go back to America to tell something about India.

Mr. Rangachari doubted how an American could gain accurate knowledge about India during several weeks, when Englishmen could not get such a true knowledge in the course of thirty years. Even men like Lord Sydenham were recently carrying propaganda against reforms in India.

Mr. Joshi, who had been to America, did not see any usefulness in calling an American here.

Colonel Gidney said a visit of the lecturer was well needed.

Messrs. Bakshi Sohanlal Mukerjee, Hasanali and Jamnadas Dwarkadas also supported reduction.

Mr. Kamat, replying, emphasised that one lecturer could not counteract the extremist propaganda carried on by hundreds of other lecturers.

Sir William Vincent, winding up the debate, said the reason why a lecturer from the United Stated alone was being called here was that the States were an English speaking republic where alone considerable revolutionary propaganda was being carried. However, Government would be led by the decision of the Assembly.

The motion for reduction was put and carried by majority.

DY. FINANCIAL ADVISER IN ARMY.

Mr. Bhaiman Singh moved that provision of Rs. 16,200 for pay of one Deputy Financial adviser in the Army be omitted. He could not understand why there should be a fourth man when there were already three Deputy Financial advisers in Military Finance on a total salary of Rs. 62,450.

Mr. Hailey, replying, pointed out the increase of work in Military Finance which, he said, required constant check, constant advice and constant control. The motion was lost.

Mr. Bhaiman Singh moved that the provision of Rs. 37,920 for salary of three Assistant Financial Advisers in the Military Finance Department be omitted. Mr. Hailey replied and the motion was lost.

Mr. Bhaiman Singh next moved that the provision of two Assistant Secretaries in the Commerce Department amounting to Rs. 24,000 be omitted. The motion was eventually withdrawn.

Mr. Rangachari in asking reduction of the total demand by 20 lakhs characterised the growth of expenditure under this head as immodest. This tremendous increase required scrutiny with a view to retrenchment and the Inspector of office procedure, who was stated to have within his short period already saved five lakhs to Government, should direct his attention in this direction of retrenchment.

After Sir W. Vincent and Mr. Hailey had put in their explanation, Mr. Rangachari withdrew his motion, as did also others who had moved similar reductions.

NAINITAL NOT TO SPEAK!

PUBLIC MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

SEC. 144 C. P. C. APPLIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 11.

The District Magistrate of Naini Tal has issued the following notice under Section 144 C. P. C. to the Public of Naini Tal:—

"Whereas it appears meetings have been held throughout the district to ventilate grievances in connection with the *Begar* and forest administration and in pursuance of the policy of Non-Cooperation the speeches delivered at such meetings have exceeded the limit of lawful comment and have tended to excite hatred and disaffection against the lawful Government of this country and to excite ignorant persons to break the laws, and whereas information has reached me further meetings are intended to be held and speeches delivered and it is apprehended such meetings and speeches may disturb public tranquility and lead to public riots and breaches of law.

"I do hereby order for a period of six weeks from March 1st, 1921 without a written sanction of the District or such divisional magistrate and except in places of public worship no public meeting should be held, no speeches delivered by any person in any public place within the district of Naini Tal."

ABDUL REHMAN STREET TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, convicted and committed to the Sessions Mahomed Akram, the Pathan, who had been charged for murder of 5 men at Abdul Rehman Street last month.

The Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, on Wednesday delivered judgment in the case in which five men living in the Poona city, were charged under section 457 and 380, I. P. C. On the 18th October last the five accused, it was alleged, broke into the house of H. H. the Begum of Cambay at Kirkee and stole currency notes, jewellery and clothing valued at Rs. 12,437. On the matter being reported to police, the houses of five suspected Mangs were searched and property of complainant valued at Rs. 1,970 was recovered. Two of the accused were sentenced to three years and the other two to one year's rigorous imprisonment, one was acquitted.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

COST 200 P. C. HIGHER THAN IN 1916!

FURTHER BUDGET GRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 10.

The following is a continuation of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly on Thursday:—

GRANT FOR RAILWAYS.

Col. Waghorn introduced the head under Railways and demanded a grant of Rs 6,16,86,100.

Mr. Venkatapathiraju who urged reduction of working expenses from Rs. 58,21,72,000 by five crores, pointed oat that the Railways were purely worked as a commercial concern and the House must deal with it on businesslike principles. In countries like Canada the working expenses on Railways came to about fifty per cent. and he therefore did not understand how it could come to 66 per cent. here in this country.

Col. Waghorn referred to the increase in cost of fuel and of renewals of rolling stock, permanent ways, etc., which were kept in abeyance during the war, besides extra remuneration to employees. Otherwise there was no increase over present year's figure.

Mr. Anna Babajee Latha also moved for reduction of four crores under head, Railways' Working Expenses. He said while he was in full sympathy with the proposal of spending more money on renewals of rolling stocks and permanent ways he should ask the House to remember that, considering the rate of progress on these renewals during the current year the Assembly should not vote for a huge sum for this head.

"DISORDERLY MANNER."

At this stage Mr. Shafi got up and crossed the floor to his opposite side.

The President said:—Order, I would draw the attention of the member just going outside about the disorderly manner in which he has crossed between the chair and the speaker.

Sir George Barnes, replying, pointed out that the increase of sixty-one lakhs was due to increase in price of coal and some other increases on account of increase in wages to employees. The plain fact was that owing to the scarcity of getting material during the war the Government could not renew wear and tear. Now that the war was over they had to renew the whole machinery which would cost enormously.

Mr. Pickford supported every word of Sir George Barnes and referred to the damaged condition of rolling stock making the passenger traffic unsafe. He appealed most earnestly to members against any policy of retrenchment which would only injure the best interests of the country.

Mr. Price (Karachi) mentioned instances in the past when the railways were closed for the lack of rolling stocks. He said it would be a disaster to the Punjab and Sindh if the N.-W. Railway traffic was not improved.

Mr. H. Kishendas (Karachi) endorsed Mr Price's remark and said that there should be no reduction in the interests of the country at large.

Mr. Hussanali said the question was not of providing money, but whether money provided would be utilised for the affixed purpose. If the Railway Board could assure that they would be able to secure rolling stock from England this year he would support the total amount for working expenses.

Mr. Shahani endorsed Mr. Hussanali's remarks and objected to the working expenses increasing at the cost of provision of other facilities to passengers.

Mr. Rangachari had no objection to working expenses being granted if it was for renewal of rolling stock and permanent ways He asked why Government should not buy these stocks from France and other countries where their price was stated to be cheaper.

Mr. B. S. Kamath objected to improving the pay of the staff to the detriment of rolling stock and particularly instanced the case of the G. I. P. Railway in respect of which there was an increase from seventy six to ninety lakhs on the salary of general superintendence, whereas increase in its expenditure on rolling stock was comparatively very small. He took strong exception to this feature of the railway administration and asked why superintendents and other officers should be brought from other countries and paid very high salaries thereby finding it difficult to improve rolling stock.

Col. Gidney objected to the motion for reduction and took strong exception to the question of racial distinction brought in by Mr. Kamat. He said the test was one of fitness for the service. If Indians went in a large numbers to England and trained themselves in particular lines, they were equally eligible to fill the engineering and other technical posts. He drew the attention of the House to the great agitation now prevailing in railway staff and said that any reduction in their salaries would mean disaster to the country. He emphasised that there was no division of the race in filling engineering posts.

FAIRPLAY WANTED.

Dr. Gour said the whole question was that there was always a distinction in pays of the Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians doing the same work. If the railways were to be worked on economic lines, the posts should be open to men of merit without distinction of particular community and Europeans and Anglo-Indians must be paid the same as Indians. Otherwise railways would be very expensive. The principle predominating the administration should be fairplay and no favour.

Col. Gidney, rising, explained that he wanted no racial division. What he meant was that if Indians were not found in a great number in the engineering line it was because they had not had proper training.

Dr. Nandlal also pressed for larger introduction of Indian element in working of railways.

Mr. Venkatapathiraju, summing up, said that he did not stand in the way of cutting down any useful expenditure, but merely objected to increasing several unnecessary items which could easily be brought down He wanted explanation as to why the working expenses were increasing abnormally, especially when they were thinking of raising special loans. Unless Government would promise to scrutinise the necessity for such an abnormal increase, he must press his motion.

Mr. Jadunath Mazumdar supported the motion for reduction, while Mr. Ginwalla opposed.

Col. Waghorn, replying to the debate, assured the House that this year Government hoped to carry out renewals more than last year and wanted them to believe that every possible effort would be made to improve the rolling stock, permanent way, etc.

Mr. Venkatapathiraju withdrew his motion and at this stage the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

Reassembling after lunch, the House continued discussion on Col. Waghorn's demand for railways.

Mr. Lathe, in pressing that four crores should be deducted from working expenses under the Railway demand, traversed the same arguments as were urged by many non officials on Mr. Venkatapathiraju's motion and pointed out the huge deficit they were working under.

Col. Waghorn and Sir George Barnes asked the House not to vote for reduction, as it would defer many urgent and important works contemplated, and appealed to Mr Lathe to withdraw.

The motion was however pressed and lost.

RAILWAY BOARD COST.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer moved the reduction of cost of the Railway Board by Rs. 8,30,000. He narrated the disgraceful condition of the South Indian Railway, especially in the far south and expressed the feelings of people that rates were so manipulated that they encouraged more external trade than internal trade. He had seldom heard anyone saying a good word for the Railway Board, which, as a whole, has not done anything to advance railway construction in the Madras Presidency. The interests of railway construction would have been safer without the Railway Board than with it Mr. Tomkins, Joint Secretary of the Railway Board, in his evidence before the Railway Committee had shown how far the Railway Board had not been able to serve the purpose of remedying the complaints against the callousness of the Company managed lines. In conclusion, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer observed that the Railway Board had been a source of obstacle and an engine of delay for all useful programmes, and he would therefore wish it to be replaced by some suitable substitute.

Mr. Pickford said that the grievances which had been brought to the notice by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer could not be remedied by reduction as suggested, but by further provision of money.

Sir Sivaswamy withdrew the motion and grant under the Railway head amounting to Rs. 61,68,61,000 was carried.

GRANT FOR IRRIGATION.

Sir Sydney Crookshank introduced the head under Irrigation and Water-ways for which he demanded Rs. 2,69,000.

Mr. Mazumdar, while urging the reduction by Rs. 25,000, related in a long speech to the deplorable condition of rivers and especially referred to the struggling or the river Ganges at Hardwar.

At this stage Mr. Hailey, intervening, pointed out that this was purely a provincial matter.

The President: In so far as the hon. member, Mr. Mazumdar, is discussing a provincial matter, he is not in order.

Mr. Mazumdar: Alright, Sir, I shall not refer to the deplorable condition of the Ganges at Hardwar.

Proceeding, the speaker referred to the condition of the river Jumna near Delhi, when again Mr. Hailey rose to a point of order and wanted the chair to give a ruling as to whether Mr. Mazumdar was in order when irrigation directly controlled by the Government of India did not include a single river.

The President: I hope the hon. member is aware of the ruling I have made.

Mr. Mazumdar: What, Sir, I have not been able to follow you. I can't hear you. (Laughter.)

The President: Order, order. The hon member takes a good deal of license. He ought to take some trouble to understand the position stated by Government and especially from the chair.

Mr. Mazumdar: I submit to your ruling more strictly this time. (Laughter.) What I wish to say is that by irrigating lands you destroy rivers, which are natural highways of India.

The President: Order, order. I think the hon. member is straying into the forbidden land.

Mr. Mazumdar: I am sorry if I have been straying like that. What I say is that there is no specific mention of how these various charges under miscellaneous irrigation are incurred. I am entitled to know whether irrigation is by rivers, wells or tanks. I submit, Sir, I am entitled to discuss this. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hailey: May I point out, Sir, with out further waste of time that the expenditure under this head does not include a single irrigation by the river.

Mr. Mazumdar: If so, I shall withdraw my motion. (Laughter.)

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand under irrigation and water ways was accepted.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Then Mr. Innes moved that a grant of Rs. 10,78,02,000 be made for posts and telegraphs.

Mr. Venkatapathiraju moved that provision of working expenses amounting to Rs. 3,38,82,000 be reduced by one crore. He drew attention to pre-war figures for the same head and said that the figure for the next year stood 200 per cent. higher than five years ago. Every year the working expenses were going up by leaps and bounds and time had come for reduction.

Mr. Innes said the motion for reduction would do enormous harm. The expenditure on posts and telegraphs was growing because expansions of these services were undertaken every year and also because as it was well known there had been large increases owing to economic conditions and Mr. Venkatapathiraju could check these economic conditions with the same result as King Canute did to exercise his will over the waves of the sea. The speaker cited the example of the House of Commons where reduction was never resorted to unless it meant a vote of censure on the Minister-incharge. The expenses under the head, he moved, were essential for efficient working of the department.

Mr. E. Norton drew the attention of Mr. Innes to the bad handwriting, in which telegrams were written by telegraphists. He wished for improvement in this respect.

Mr. Venkatapathiraju, replying, maintained that extravagance has been observed in revisions and re-revisions of pays of the staff which meant heavy burden on the taxpayer. He said if the Assembly had the same powers as the House of Commons they would not refrain from having utilised those powers now. The motion for reduction was put and lost.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION.

Mr. Joshi moved for a reduction on Rs. 12,00,000 from the total demand for posts and telegraphs. He said that retrenchment could be effected by stopping creation of new posts and by postponing certain numbers of new buildings. He specified that expenditure of new buildings be reduced to ten lakhs.

Mr. Innes informed the House that the Finance Department had already cut down their demand considerably with regard to the new buildings and the budgetted figure left absolutely no margin for reduction.

Dr. Nandlal asked the Government to accept this modest demand, so that they might tell the tax-payers that Government had tried to reduce their burden. Mr. Wajid Hussain and Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas urged reduction as desired by Mr. Joshi.

Mr. H. M. Hutchinson replied that the buildings referred to could not be built this year in Bombay with the money at their disposal.

Mr. Price pointed out that the question of raising postal rates did not rise under the amendment.

After three more members had spoken in favour of the motion, Mr. Neogy in adding his supqport asked how far Government had approached this question from the point of view of the resolution passed at the Brussels Conference which stated that no construction should be undertaken unless it was immediately remunerative.

Mr. Hailey pointed out that out of the demand of twenty lakhs for new buildings fifteen lakhs had already been ordered and these buildings were now under construction.

Mr. Joshi's motion was put to vote and declared carried, when division was demanded, as a result of which the motion was carried 47 voting for and 42 against.

Mr. N. M. Samarth moved that in the demand for posts and telegraphs the amount of Rs. 10,78,02,000 be reduced by Rs 1,10,02,000. The said reduction to be made in the amount entered in the columns for the capital outlay

Mr. Hailey accepted the proposal to the extent of one crore of rupees. The reduced demand for posts and telegraphs amounting to nine crores seventy-eight lakhs two thousand was accepted and the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

INDIAN EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.

RESULT OF PRIZE ESSAY.

In connection with the essays submitted by various competitors to the Committee of this Chamber for Mr. S. R. Bomanji's Prize for the best monogram on Indian Exchange and Currency the following resolutions were passed by the Sub-Committee appointed to examine those essays, and the resolutions were approved by the Committee of the Chamber:—(1) That no essay reached a sufficiently high standard, in the opinion of the examiners, to justify the award of Mr. S. R. Bomanji's prize. (2) That in view, however, of the evidence of research and study displayed by the competitors, a Consolation prize be awarded to Messrs. Brij Narayan and K. C. Mahindra to the extent of Rs. 1,000 each.

SASSOON MILL FIRE.

VERDICT ON BURNT BODY.

The Coroner and a jury, held an inquest on the charred remains of the body found in the Sassoon Weaving and Spinning Mill, which was on fire on Tuesday.

Shiva, a Hindu youth, identified the body to be that of his father, Rama Laxuman, who was missing at the time of the fire. He identified the body from his gold a silver toothpick etc., which were found on him.

The Jury returned a verdict of death from burns due to the mill, in which he worked, having caught fire.

INDIAN DRAMA.

THE LATEST EMPRESS FILM.

The Madan Theares, Ltd., have undertaken a formidable task in trying to pictorialise some of the famous Hindu epics, but this enterprising syndicate is meeting with considerable success in its efforts, and the film of the great Hindu festival, "Shiva Ratri," which is this week-end being exhibited at the Empress, will be found to be the best of the series which has yet been produced.

This film, which is in six parts, was produced under the direction of a well known French photographer, M. Legrand, and the acting is led by Signor Manelli and Signorina Manelli, with a strong backing of well known Calcutta actors and actresses.

The story of the drama is familiar to most people. We are shown the descent into the world of the God Shiva, who came to see how it was faring, and we are shown also his encounter in the forest with a hunter who was a drunkard and a waster and had just killed his son. In some way the hunter pleased Shiva, who changed his entire character, brought back his son to life and showed him how to live a better and a brighter life.

It is a film which should be of interest to all Hindus and to many others of the other communities in Bombay. It is being shown nightly at the Empress during the coming week.

Nearly two-thirds of the mill-hands of Broach have returned to their work unconditionally, only about a thousand now remaining out.

"OUR DUTY."

"WELCOME PROSECUTIONS AND IMPRISONMENTS."

"DON'T RETALIATE OR BE VIOLENT."

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

We reproduce below from "Young India" Mahatma Gandhi's Notes on current topics:—

A message was required by my assistant at Ahmedabad regarding the Duke's visit to Bombay. I sent the following wire: "Bombay should certainly boycott Duke's visit like other cities." The message was sent on the 18th ultimo. I received the following reply dated the 24th ultimo at the Lahore Telegraph Office: "Your telegram addressed to Anandanand, 'Navajivan', Ahmedabad, on the 18th has been held up at Ahmedabad as objectionable under rulings of the Department. A refund will be granted on your applying for same." Nobody can seriously object to the prevention of the telegraph line being used for destroying a system in whose interest, chiefly, it is run. Only, the embargo further discredits the system. If one man alone thought it evil, the embargo would enable the thinker to hang his theme on the "atrocious limitation of the liberty of the public." In a case like the present, it was very like the attempt to stop with a straw an onrushing torrent. In either case the prohibition of bona-fide propaganda, even though it may be objectionable from the Government's standpoint, must be a useless procedure. The present embargo, however, is symptomatic of a government tottering to its own destruction.

ITS LESSON.

Though I consider this embargo to be an exhibition of mere local overzeal, it has a lesson for us. Any day the Government may prohibit the use of the telegraph, the post, the rail, and the press by Non-Cooperationists. Will it stop the struggle for a single minute? I hope not. It has been conceived so as to be independent of Government sufferance. For it depends for success upon its universality. Non-Cooperation by stray individuals is, no doubt, possible and conceivable. It has then to take a somewhat different shape. But when the spirit of it pervades the whole of India, we need not feel dependent upon the telegraph, the post, the rail, or the press. Our work can be done quite effectively without the aid of these agencies. We can send messages from mouth to mouth with electric speed The railway train quickly transfers leaders from place to place, but it quickly transfers thousands of curiosity-mongers who serve no purpose and cause national waste. I can contemplate with perfect calmness the prohibition of the use of the rail by all except those who sign the creed of cooperation with the Government—we should have an automatic census of cooperators. So long as we have pen and paper, or even slate and pencil, we need not despair of transmitting our thoughts in writing, if we have enough volunteers. I have often been told that the independence of our printing press is a great desideratum. I admit that it is a convenience, but I was able to show during the Satyagraha week in the April of 1919 that it was possible to issue a written newspaper. Given a sufficient number of volunteer writers, we can multiply copies indefinitely. I can foresee many advantages in Non-Cooperationists being confined to their pens only.

THE BIHAR GOVERNMENT.

When I wrote about the Bihar Government last week, I did not know half as much as I do to-day. I rarely get the newspapers during my incessant travels. When I do get some, I find little time to read them. It was only during my visit to Lucknow that I saw the extraordinary circular of the Bihar Government practically inciting the officials to lawlessness. No wonder Non-Cooperation has become in Bihar almost a statutory crime. No wonder a Bihar Magistrate has the impudence to assault an inoffensive *sanyasi* in the presence of a large crowd of admirers. I do not know that such a non-violent atmosphere was possible a year ago. No wonder such a respectable leader like Mian Mahomed Shafi of Muzaffarpur was prohibited from seeing the *sanyasi* and his position as a Congress secretary ignored. I am hoping that the Government employees will answer the Bihar Government circular by attending Non-Cooperation meetings in a body and dare it to dismiss them. One can understand the prohibition against public servants not speaking at such meetings. But to restrain them from attending Non-Cooperation meetings, or contributing funds to national institutions, or introducing the spinning wheel, is unpardonable restriction on individual liberty, to which, I trust, the public servants will refuse to be party by complying.

GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA.

The Bihar Government is illustrating the meaning of counter-propaganda by Government, referred to in his speech by Lord Chelmsford. This Government has gagged Non-Cooperationists of unimpeachable character and invited its officials and other supporters to conduct an unopposed campaign against Non-Cooperation. I understand that overzealous *chowkidars* announce these Government meetings in my name. The people gather, see unfamiliar faces, and most of them retire. These who remain to listen to the eloquence of cooperators are told that, if the law-courts are abandoned and the drink shops are closed, the Government revenue will suffer. Thus, these cooperation speakers put a premium on drink and litigation. I have given the substance of a graphic description given to me by a most reliable worker. It is a highly probable picture. A moment's thought will show that the Government speakers must say what my informant has attributed to them. A Non-Cooperationist usually begins by describing the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and demonstrating the satanic nature of the system under which we are governed. He ends by asking people to be peaceful, to renounce intoxicants, lawcourts, schools, and foreign goods, and to take up the spinning wheel. A thoughtless Non-Cooperation speaker also abuses cooperators and ignorantly advises their social boycott. A Government speaker must declare the Government as almost angelic in spite of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and ask the people not to give up lawcourts because they give justice, and not to give up drink because an occasional draught is no crime, and it brings revenue to the Government and enables it to conduct schools. The spinning wheel, he must contend, is an antediluvian fad impossible to reintroduce in our homes, and foreign goods we cannot do without till India has become educated and industrial to the extent of being able to compete with foreign markets. Thus Government propaganda must at least indirectly encourage drinking, litigation, and use of foreign goods.

An honest Government responsive to the wishes of the people will seize this golden opportunity of allying itself with the people, thus getting rid of the drink curse, will encourage even indifferent experiments in national education as a lesson in self-help, will stimulate the desire for settlement of disputes by arbitration, and will welcome the revival of handspinning, if only as an aid to machine manufacture and industry in the place of idleness. A Government anxious for public welfare will recognise the inner meaning of the struggle, will understand its religious nature, and, conscious of its good motive and moral strength, will be indifferent to the opposition against itself and will hail the great undoubted revival of a yearning after strength, character and purity. But that would mean a change of heart on the part of the Government, which need not be expected just yet.

THE NAGPUR INCIDENT.

Not only is it too early yet to expect any such change of heart, but the Nagpur prosecutions make it clear that the C. P. Government intend to take severe notice of temperance workers. Dr. Cholkar and Mr. Paranjpye are well-known workers. They are both undergoing prosecution virtually for temperance propaganda. The Magistrate's notice, which I have seen in the papers, clearly shows that Government cannot look with unconcern upon a diminution in the drink revenue. They insisted upon holding their sale of liquor licences by a show of force, when it was their plain duty not to hold such a sale at all in view of public feeling, but take advantage of it to abolish the drink traffic altogether.

MADRAS?

Madras has not lagged behind either in the campaign against Non-Cooperation. It may be noted, in passing, that Madras has not shown even the rowdyism that has been noticed elsewhere. Mr. Yakoob Hasan and his companions have rendered a great service by refusing to be bound over and electing to suffer imprisonment. A telegram has just arrived saying that four more Malabar leaders have preferred imprisonment to giving security. It is evident that this wave of repression that is passing through India is not due to accident, but to design. I am inclined to believe the Bazaar talk that the word has gone from the central authority that the local administrations are free to take up energetic measures to kill Non-Cooperation.

DUTY OF NON-COOPERATIONISTS.

Our duty in the face of this repression is clear. We have undertaken to suffer for the sake of Islam, the Punjab, and Swaraj. We must therefore welcome these prosecutions and the resulting imprisonments. Every good movement passes through five stages, indifference, ridicule, abuse, repression, and respect. We had indifference for a few months. Then the Viceroy graciously laughed at it. Abuse, including misrepresentation, has been the order of the day. The provincial Governors and the anti-Non-Cooperation press have heaped as much abuse upon the movement as they have been able to. Now comes repression, at present yet in its fairly mild form. Every movement that survives repression, mild or severe, invariably commands respect which is another name for success. This repression, if we are true, may be treated as a sure sign of the approaching victory. But, if we are true, we shall neither be cowed down nor angrily retaliate and be violent. *Violence is Suicide.* Let us recognise that power dies hard, and that it is but natural for the Government to make a final effort for life even though it be through repression. Complete self-restraint at the present critical moment is the speediest way to success, and the easiest way of blunting the edge of repressive measures is a more extensive boycott of titles, schools, law-courts, and foreign cloth, and a more intelligent activity for the revival of hand-spinning and hand-weaving.

CENSUS ENUMERATORS.

I have been asked as to whether census enumerators should cooperate with the Government by responding to the Government's call. Not being clear myself I have hitherto shirked a public answer. The spirit of civil disobedience in me has pulled me one way, my loyalty to the existing programme has pulled me in the opposite direction. My loyalty has triumphed and am clear that we must co-operate with the Government in the matter of the census. I am convinced that it strengthens our cause. It disciplines us in the habit of even reluctant obedience to statutory rules when they do not hurt our conscience or honour, and demonstrates the high and non-violent character of our struggle. We must resist the temptation to offer civil disobedience even when it is so great as in the matter of the census. Thousands of us have a singular opportunity presented to us of showing our dislike of the existing system of Government. But the exercise of restraint at the present moment enables us to prepare for civil disobedience in future. Let us, therefore, help the Government to complete the census operations, not because we fear the punishment of disobedience, but because we are by nature and training law-abiding, and we need not as yet disobey unmoral laws, whether by way of protest or with the view of destroying the authority of a Government which no longer enjoys our confidence. That extreme step in non-violent Non-cooperation is open to us but we may not take extreme steps whilst milder measures are open to us. I hope, therefore, that all those who may be called upon in terms of the existing law to help census operations will render the required assistance to the authorities.

MORE GAGGING ORDERS.

Since writing the foregoing notes, I have seen the text of the orders served on Pundit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhry and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew. They are orders under rule 30 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules 1915 and run as follows: "Whereas in the opinion of the Local Government there are reasonable grohnds for believing that (name given) has acted in manner prejudicial to the public safety, His Excellency the Governor is pleased hereby to direct that the said (name) shall until further orders abstain from attending or addressing any public meeting."

I congratulate both the receivers on the orders. The Government, I hope, will find that the movement still goes on as merrily as ever. I have already suggested to the Pundit and the Doctor that they should now write out all the thoughts worth publishing and send them to the Press and to those meetings which they may wish to attend. And they may devote to spinning a portion of their enforced leisure from talking. I would advise the other speakers also to accommodate the Government by speaking as little as possible and confining their attention to quiet organising. I know that these gentlemen would gladly invite imprisonment by disregarding these arbitrary orders. The time for such action has not yet arrived.

But there is the other side to these orders. Now that we do not wish to seek the protection of the law courts, it would be idle to speculate as to the legality of their orders. Everything is or can be made legal for a Government that wishes to rule arbitrarily. But the co-operators may well bestow a moment's reflection on what is happening in India. The Indian members of the Executive Councils and the responsible ministers are as much privy to these orders as are the respective Governors. Grant that the non-co-operators are wicked persons. Are the co-operators satisfied with the exercise of arbitrary powers against them? Mr. Raghupati Sahay of Gorakhpur might have been a deputy collector if he had chosen to be one. He is a cultured educationist. But he has the misfortune to have organising ability and to have a hold on the citizens of Gorakhpur. He also, I just learn from the papers, has been gagged. Nobody preaches violence in the land. Mr. Raghupati Sahay is the last person to do so. But a Magistrate under a "Home Rule" Government has been able to prohibit him from speaking at public meetings!

The Asiatic Society of Bengal has appointed Professor C. V. Raman of the Calcutta University as General Secretary of the Indian Science Congress. This is the first time that the charge of the work of organisation of this important and influential body has been entrusted to an Indian.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and three sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three one-fourth pence.

OUR NEW and POWERFUL SERIAL COMMENCES TO-DAY!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present the

FIRST THREE EPISODES

(6 parts—6,000 feet.)

of their magnificent thundering Serial

"The Hawk's Trail"

featuring the celebrated Serial Stars KING BAGGOT — GRACE DARMOND and RHEA MITCHELL

The Hawk's Trail

It is a Serial Story in 15 Episodes, full of punch, vivacity, action, mystery and romance.

"The Hawk's Trail"

"He loved Claire, yet he sought her life. Whose was the hypnotic influence?"

"Was the Hawk a criminal, or was he the master detective set to catch the Hawk?"

COMMENCE SEEING THE SERIAL, RIGHT FROM THE BEGINNING!

The Programme includes a Sparkling Comedy.

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Tickets can be reserved at the Globe Cinema or at Messrs. K. D. and Brothers office, Govardhan Building, New Churney Road.

Two Prize Shows To-day and To-morrow at 5-30 and 8-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Please see page 14 of "The Chronicle" of To day.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present

TO-NIGHT! **A SERIAL DE LUXE!** **THIS WEEK!**

COMMENCING THIS EVENING!

A distinct novelty in serials!
A story of unequalled distinction.
Action that sizzles with exciting incident.
A thrilling climax at the end of each amazing episode.
An All-Star Cast of Twelve Principals.

15 Episodes **"THE HAWK'S TRAIL"** 15,000 Feet.

The Screen's greatest actor in a Protean Role of ten Great Characterizations—KING BAGGOT—the idol of millions.

The Screen's Most Beautiful Women Stars—GRACE DARMOND and RHEA MITCHELL.

KING BAGGOT with GRACE DARMOND

Opening 6 Chapters—6,000 feet—this week

KING BAGGOT with RHEA MITCHELL.

The action sizzles with exciting incident and a thrilllng climax has a place at the finish of each episode. Fierce struggles, chases which send chills up the spinal chord, and close-ups of vicious countenances destined to keep one awake nights are part and parcel of the film. It keeps the gaze steadfastly watching the alarming incidents and leaves one eager to know just how the story eventually ends. There is every reason to predict that "The Hawk's Trail" will keep patrons highly absorbed in its sequences and bring them back for each and every episode. Produced on an extensive scale, and many handsome and odd interior sets have been built. The camera work reveals very lovely poses and close-ups of Grace Darmond.

Full of plots, action, hidden dens, thugs and all else that delight the serial enthusiast, Louis Burston's serial, "The Hawk's Trail," will undoubtedly prove successful.

HERE YOU WILL SEE

There is a thrilling climax at the end of each exciting episode; Fierce strugglef, chases which send chills up the spinal cord.
It scares one out of brooding over the high cost of living.
It leaves one eager to know how its ends.
It is produced on a handsome and extensive scale.
Some sets are full of the mysterious East and equally lavish.

Don't Miss It!

KING BAGGOT
IN THE FIRST SERIAL DE LUXE
in
The Hawk's Trail
A Face as Well Known as the Man in the Moon
with GRACE DARMOND and RHEA MITCHELL
15 THRILLING CHAPTERS
What the Critics Say:
"More entertainment value than the average serial."
"A story of unequalled distinction."
"King Baggot—the screen's greatest actor—showed exceptional ability in ten distinct roles."
"A production of special feature class."
"Will highly entertain any audience anywhere."
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS GREATEST OF ALL SERIALS—15 Great Episodes—15 Weeks, AT THIS THEATRE.

Start to-day!

The action involving the heroine in danger comes in the middle of each episode; then just enough of the hero's rescue work is shown to whet the interest before he is left in a predicament, the solving of which is material for the first part of the episode which follows. In other words, the closing of each episode would seem to present a greater appeal to the spectator to see its successor than is usually found in serial subjects. King Baggot returns to the spotlight as the versatile hero and in his disguises shows that he knows the art of make-up. He is the serial hero type, and will doubtless win a new following as "The Hawk."

The first noteworthy success in presenting a powerful hypnotic situation on the screen—introducing marvellous triple-exposure effects that will amaze, astound and delight you.

HERE YOU WILL FIND

It introduces hypnotic power and mental telepathy with novel effects.

There is plenty of fast action, scenes in Chinatown's underworld fights, auto races and all that goes to provide thrills.

These are no weird heads or skulls that roam about in an attempt to provoke shudders.

King Baggot takes a different role in each episode, and in each characterization he exhibits exceptional ability.

Prize Shows to-day at to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Sandhurst Road.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

Four Shows Daily—5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

A Comedy in the Programme

INDIAN JAILS COMMITTEE.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

PARTIAL ABANDONMENT OF ANDAMANS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI. Mar. 10.

The report of the Indian Jails Committee which was appointed in May 1919 has been published to-day. It is a bulky volume of over 400 pages and deals with a wide range of the subject relating to the jail manufactures and competition of the jail products with similar articles produced by free labour and use of power-driven machinery in Indian jails. The report also contains thirteen chapters of appendices dealing with such subjects as the system of Jail Administration in Great Britain, United States, treatment of child offenders, English prison system, insanity and mental deficiency etc.

The report is unanimously signed.

Among other things, it recommends, as far as possible that the superintendence of prisons should be in the hands of trained whole-time experts. The question of reducing the economic waste which is involved in imprisonment, by providing for the revision of sentences in suitable cases after a certain minimum period has been undergone, is worthy of close consideration with a view to its application to Indian conditions.

Superintendents of District Jails may sometimes be selected from among the jailors of Central Jails. It should be understood that the officers so selected should be picked men and should not be promoted as a mere matter of seniority. Where no suitable jailor is available for the post of a Superintendent of a District Jail, recourse should be had to other departments, military Assistant Surgeons being particularly suitable. A suitable rate of pay for a wholetime Superintendent of a District Jail would be Rs. 500 rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 750. The present system of recruiting Superintendents of Central Jails from the Indian Medical Service and of giving them combined executive and medical charge should be continued, but a fair proportion of Central Jail Superintendentships should be reserved for District Jail Superintendents, medical or non-medical.

Separate jails should be set apart for habitual prisoners. The cells should be of a much better type than those now existing generally. The jail discipline methods should be based on what is necessary to maintain a reasonable standard of discipline, and an exaction of labour from the average fairly conducted prisoner.

POWER MACHINERY IN JAILS.

The use of power-machinery in jails is justifiable, because it enables the prisoner to be given the class of labour best calculated to interest and instruct men and to train him to habits of industry and application, and because it increases production and tends to give increased relief to the tax-payer. Jail manufactures should be carefully chosen so as to do the least possible injury to private enterprise and with this object, they should avoid competition with weak and unorganised trades or building industries and should be directed to those channels in which large and organised industries are already in existence.

Every Central and District Jail should contain a small library of books both English and vernacular suitable for issue to prisoners who can read, and lectures for prisoners should, if possible, be provided. A female prisoner, able to read, should be allowed to get from the jail library. Provision for education should be made in all Central and District Jails; but such education should be restricted for the present to prisoners not over the age of 25. Endeavours should be made to provide religious and moral instruction for all prisoners in jail. A Hindu, Mahomedan, Buddist or Christian minister should be appointed to every Central and District Jail in which any considerable numbers of prisoners of those religions respectively are confined, and should, if necessary be paid a retaining fee. Interference with genuine religion or caste of prisoners should be avoided. If a Superintendent feels any doubt as to the validity of any plea advanced on religious grounds, he should refer the matter to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

A central association for the assistance of released prisoners should be set up in the capital city of each province and local societies should be formed for each Central or District jail outside the capital city. Financial assistance given to the societies from public funds should bear a certain proportion to the amount collected from the public. A statement of accounts should be submitted to Government each year through the central association.

Officers and soldiers of the Indian Army sentenced to imprisonment by courts-martial for purely military offences should not be sent to criminal jails, but to military prisons and if this is impossible, such military prisoners should be kept only in some selected Central Jail or jails, wher separate accommodation for them should be provided.

DEPORTATION TO ANDAMANS.

After dealing with various other details connected with jail administration, the Committee discusses questions of the proposals for future of the settlement of the Andamans, and states that, if an fresh attempt at colonisation is made it should be in an entirely new locality. A fresh attempt at colonisation in the middle Andaman is not recommended. The retention of the settlement at Port Blair on the present lines is not recommended. The entire abandonment of the Andamans as a place of deportation is not recommended. Deportation to the Andamans should cease, except in regard to the specially dangerous prisoners and any others whose removal from the Indian jails is considered by the Government to be in the public interests. The existing restrictions as to age and physical condition of prisoners sentenced to transportation to the Andamans, should unless special medical grounds exist in any particular case, cease to apply.

The Indian Penal Code should be amended by the substitution of rigorous imprisonment for transportation in the provinces where the available prison accommodation will not permit of the immediate cessation of deportation of all but selected prisoners. The star class should be the first and the habitual the last to be detained in Indian jails. No female should in future be deported to the Adamans, and those now there should be brought back to India and distributed among the provinces to which they belong, and in those provinces, where the jails are insufficient to detain prisoners now deported, additional accommodation should be provided as soon as possible."

The Committee concludes by expressing regret at the death of Khan Bahadur Hamid Hussain one of its members and acknowledging the services of the secretaries, the Government and the press.

DEATH OF LT.-COL. S. P. SARBADHIKARI.

ORNAMENT OF INDIAN MEDICAL PROFESSION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 10.

The death occurred this morning, of Lt.-Col. S. P. Sarbadhikary, C.I.E., I.M.S., after an illness of about three months.

The late Lieut.-Col. Sarbadhicary, was an ornament to the Indian medical profession and as a surgeon he enjoyed high reputation. He associated himself in all public movements. The idea of forming a Bengalee Ambulance Corps for field service in Mesopotamia originated with him, and the success of the movement was chiefly due to his exertions. Later, he took active part in organising the Bengalee battalion, especially Calcutta University Corps.

A Bangalore message of March 10 says a lion at large is just reported to be prowling about the vicinity of Banavar The beast is described as of huge dimensions, wearing a collar and is presumed to have escaped from a travelling circus. (A. P.)

A Government communique warns intending pilgrims for the ensuing Haj that they should take as little gold as possible with them to Hedjaz. (A. P.)

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following are resolutions that were passed at the Secondary Teachers' Conference, held at Poona on the 6th and 7th of March:—

I. This Conference expresses its gratification that Education is among the transferred subjects, and offers hearty congratulations to the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye upon his being nominated the first Minister of Education of this Presidency.

II. This Conference appoints a Committee of the following members to consider the recommendations of the Sadler Commission with regard to Secondary Education and to make such accommodations thereon to the authorities and University as are desirable: Mr N A Oak; Mr G G Sane; Mr S G Baichwal; Mr G K Puranik; Mr J A Sayad; Miss V Baptista; Mr K D Desai; and Mr W H Anklesaria (Secretary).

III. This Conference is of opinion that Vernaculars should be the media of both instruction and examination in all subjects, except English in secondary schools.

IV. This Conference views with satisfaction the starting of experimental English classes in some Primary schools and recommends that the experiment be extended to schools in places where there is a demand for the same, and proposes that a Training Class should be established in each Division to train teachers to work in such schools.

V. This Conference emphatically protests against the appointment of clerks and drawing masters as Asstt. Deputy Educational Inspectors and urges that no such appointments should be made hereafter, and that posts intended for the inspecting and teaching lines should on no account be conferred on persons taken up on the clerical and administrative establishments.

VI. In view of the hardship caused to teachers by the extraordinary rise in the prices of the necessaries of life, this Conference strongly urges that the following time-scale of salaries be immediately given effect to retrospectively for the whole service from the 1st March 1920:—

A. (1) For male graduates 100—10—200—15—350.
For male under-graduates 70—5—100—8—180—10—200.
(2) For lady graduates 150—10—250—15—400
For lady under-graduates 100—5—150—10—250.
(3) An allowance of Rs. 20 per month to all double graduates except LL.B.'s
(4) An allowance of Rs 10 per month to I class S.T.C.B.'s.
B. Drawing Teachers 70—5—100.
Drawing Masters 100—8—180—10—200.
C. Music Teachers 50—5—80—8—160.
D. Language Teachers 60—5—100—8—180.
E. Gymnastic Teachers 40—3—100.
F. Bombay Allowance Rs. 30 per month up to the grade of Rs. 200.

VII. (a) This Conference is of opinion that direct recruitment of Headmasters, Deputy Educational Inspectors and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors is unnecessary as there are men among assistant masters and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors quite competent to do these duties with the added advantage of experience, and that such recruitment reduces the prospects of capable men and thus prevents able men from joining service in the Educational Department.
(b) In the case of those in the subordinate service who will be promoted to the Provincial service, three years in the subordinate service should count one year in the Provincial service.

VIII. This Conference recommends that the teaching and inspecing lines should be amalgamated and posts in both should be kept open at least for those who are will and competent to serve in both and that while serving in the inspecting line a duty allowance of 25 per cent should be allowed in addition to travelling and conveyance allowances.

IX. This Conference recommends that all Headmasterships in the different Divisions of the Presidency should be open to all members of the Department. If necessary, a language test may be kept as in the case of Europe-recruited men.

X. This Conference urges that with a view to secure concerted action on the part of all members throughout the whole Presidency, the different Associations now existing in S. D., Bombay and C.D., N.D and Sind should be incorporated into one Central Body known as the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Federation and that in consultation with these Branch Associations a Central Managing Board with Secretaries be elected

The Hon. Mr. Chintamani on Wednesday, laid the foundation stone of the Hindu Girls' School Lucknow, for which the Government have contributed a lakh of rupees.

The final balance sheet of the Bank of Bengal showing its operation till the 26th ultimo states that the surplus distributable to the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal amounts to Rs. 123,333,333-5-4, which will be distributed forthwith to the shareholders of that Bank, whose names were on the register on the 26th January, 1921 at the rate of Rs. 206-5-4 for each share.

WANTED AGENTS

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LIBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

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LAST NIGHT'S GRAND SUCCESS.

"The Yellow Ticket"

A powerful drama in 3 Acts

TO-NIGHT

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

Charles Hawtry's Great Success

To-morrow (Sun) Night.

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"

From the Criterion Theatre

Mon. 14th. and Tue. 14th. Night
The greatest Success of Modern Times

"ROMANCE"

By Edward Sheldon.
The most beautiful Love Story ever written.

Wed. 16th and Thur. 17th Night.
Theebautiful English Comedy in 3 acts

"BEAUTY AND THE BARGE"

Cyril Maude's Great Triumph.

FRIDAY 18th NIGHT.

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

Sat. 19th SPECIAL MATINEE.

"ROMANCE".

Sat. Night.

"GENERAL POST"

From the Haymarket Theatre.

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At 6-30 p.m. every day.

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"THE BLUE BANDANNA."

A rollicking good story wherein a Millionaire turns crook, bandit and detective for love of a girl. How he cleverly unearths a stage robber gives this photoplay an unusual twist.

Prices as usual.

Correspondence

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

ARE PARSEES REALLY INDIANS OR FOREIGNERS?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Noble and Aryan India has now been awakened after a deep and painful political slumber. She has been awakened with a double sway and an extraordinary vigour. If we were to interpret in the words of the famous Lala we will say "the conscience of a Nation once awakened, and rightly awakened cannot be put down." Such an wakening of the conscience is of happy augury. The happiness and prosperity of a Nation cannot be obtained until she is self-governing and self-supporting. Experience has taught us this and it is experience alone that has kindled in the breast of every Indian the fire of patriotism. At this crucial juncture of India's political destiny what part is the small but illustrious Parsi community playing? Are they stamping themselves as foreigners or Indians? Which of the two, Iran or India, do they look upon as their motherland? We cannot give a definite answer until and unless we settle one fact, from which of the two countries we derive the greater benefit? Now one point is certain that many of the past political apostles, and a host of educated Parsis, have been proud to declare themselves Indians. Some in spite of their remaining here for 1300 years, still style themselves as foreigners. Let us take the stern verdict of history. It is a fact acknowledged by all the great historians of the world that the Iranians were formerly the aboriginal inhabitants of the land of "Arya Verta". Owing to some religious opposition they separated from their Aryan brothers and proceeded further North meaning establishing a colony. After great difficulty they obtained a place called "Parse the modern Persipolis," and came to be called Parsis. There are many evidences which go to prove the above-mentioned observation. First the great resemblance between their Avesta and the Sanskrit language. Secondly many ceremonies of the Parsis and the Hindus resemble each other. Thirdly, the great devotion and love displayed by many Parsis in the past for India. All these points enable us to-day to establish one point; that the Parsi claim to Indian nationality is as much invincible as the claims of any Hindu or a Moslem. These historical facts are little known through lack of study. It seems to us that there are three valid reasons for which a particular country may be considered as the motherland of a particular section of humanity. ...

First:—When a Nation's birth takes place on a certain part of the globe, then that part is looked upon as her home or birthplace. Taking into consideration this fact, the Hindu claim to India is definitely established.

Second:—If one Nation by virtue of her superior physical force drives another Nation out of a country or portions of a country and establishes itself there. then the first claim that part of the earth as their own. Thus the claim of the Mahomedans as ex-conquerors of India, is also valid.

Third:—When a Nation goes from one part of the globe to another part and settles down at the latter place for centuries together then such a Nation has a right to claim that country as its motherland. On this ground the Parsis als have a good claim to India. After having examined these causes, if there are some parsis who deny the claim to Indian nationality declaring that they are foreigners, I ask how can Iran be our home which expelled us 1300 years ago. If a country like India which has consistently shown us hospitality and nourished us is not to be regarded as our motherland then on what principle should we regard that country as our motherland, which drove us out by force, and has long been under the sway of a foreign power and civilisation? Suppose Government of India were to pass an Act by which they ordered foreigners to leave the country, then what would be the condition of the Parsi foreigners? Is there a single Nation on the face of the globe which will receive us hospitably? Has the Government of Iran taken any interest in protecting the rights and liberties of the Parsis, as the American Government does for those Americans who have come here as foreigners? Parsi influence in Iran having perished, we have to fall back upon British assistance and Indian help. How can we receive that unless we sincerely recognise India as our home? After having once deserted India, when the Parsees again came back in their misfortune, mother India with her usual cordiality received them as her sons and daughters, and bestowed on them her liberties. Now the descendants of the same Parsis are keeping aloof, and a section of them is denouncing the legitimate aspiration of Indians.

Gentle and noble followers of the Holy Lord Zarthustra. how long will you remain in such a condition of political hesitation? Take your rightful political share in the evolution of the destiny of India, your motherland. The work for India of the late Dr. Nowroji. and the late Sir Pherozesha Mehta should serve you as a noble inspiration to be up and doing. Every true Parsi should join with the gentle Hindu and the good Moslem In National matters Expel all fear from your imagination that with the coming of "Swaraj" you will not be safe. Piously consider the interests of the 32 crores of suffering, struggling and thoughtless humanity. It is an established fact that the good of the Parsi community will come from India alone. By all means you Zoroastrians be loyal to the British Raj, but let not your loyalty assume such a shape, as to make you blind to your community's and country's interests. Lay at your heart the noble exhortation of the pious saint of Versova:—

"If I would leave you a word of affection and devotion for my community and countrymen: I say! *Be united, preserver and achieve self-government* so that the millions now perishing by poverty, famine and plague and the scores of millions that are starving on scanty subsistence may be saved, and India once more occup her proud position of yore amongst the greatest and the most civilised Nations of the world."—Yours, etc.

K. H. E. TARAPORE.

AN APPEAL TO MUSLIM LEADERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In these times when we are hard pressed by expenses on all sides, it seems very strange that our Muslim brethren should spend large sums of money as usual upon marriage and other ceremonies. By saying this I don't mean that the expense incurred in connection with the said ceremonies should be totally done away with. I mean that we avoid unnecessary expenses —expenses which we are not forced to incur by our religion—as far as practicable.

The other day I saw a "Sandal procession" and I was very sorry to see that much money was spent unnecessarily by our men. Our religion is very careful about money matters which can be easily proved if we look at the said ceremonies as they were performed during the lifetime of the celebrated Prophet.

The Muslim public of India have been advised from time to time to cut down expenditure on their religious and social ceremonies; but in vain, owing perhaps to want of knowledge among the greater portion of the community. Now times are changed.

Nowadays our leaders are heart far and wide. I think it a good opportunity for our well-wishing leaders to make the public understand the immediate necessity of cutting down the said expenses resolutely. I have seen of late that the words of our leaders are not simply heard, but followed with enthusiasm by the public, especially those of the villages. The public of the villages are quite united and they can enforce any law among themselves for the good of the maiority, as the public of East Khandesh have managed amongst themselves not to use liquors in an improper way.

So if the Muslim leaders take immediate steps to out down the unnecessary expense incurred in religious and social ceremonies the condition of the majority of the Muslims of India will be greatly improved and they will have spare money to contribute towards the Khilafat and other funds essential to the betterment of Muslims at home and abroad.—Yours, etc.,

HYDER ALI AKBAR ALI.

Jackeria Musjid Street,

Bombay No. 3, March 9.

"CHAOTIC BUSINESS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to Mr. C. R. S. Aiyar's reply to my letter on "Chaotic Business", and I am very pleased to have this opportunity of discussion, as matters can only be brought to a head in this way, and the sooner this is done the better.

Delivery of Goods.—A large number of goods was ordered from England on samples received, and the reason mostly assigned for indefinite dates of delivery was the impossibility to compete with the large number of orders received; in fact, the commercial travellers were very indifferent in their attitudes. Surely, all indent contracts bear the clause about fires, Government action, strikes, etc., and if these were the only hindrances to supply, the English manufacturers had no need to add the additional clause of non-responsibility for the date of delivery.

Quotations of Prices.—Mr. Aiyar's remarks are away from the facts, as not only does England insist on its manufactured goods being paid in sterling, but also on India's manufactures, that is to say, raw materials, being priced and dealt in sterling. Surely, England should take the risk of Exchange one way or the other.

Confirmed Letters of Credit.—A confirmed letter of credit does not mean a remittance to England; it means the Indian merchant has deposited rupees against which goods will be sent to him, but he will be made to pay at the rates ruling when the goods arrive. In other words, he has placed himself in the power of the English manufacturer in every way. I have already stated that, when Exchange was high, the English Banks refused to remit money to England, unless reverse cover was furnished by the Indian merchant.

I have left the first point made by Mr. Aiyar till the last, because, although he is correct in saying that the shippers in England and America have no control over the rates of Exchange, it is the action of the English Bankers which has been largely responsible for the fall in Exchange. During the boom war years, large advances were made against shares, hence the totally unwarranted values that some of them attained. Then came restriction of credit, calling in of loans, and a fall of all values far larger than would have been the case, if doubtful advances had not been made. All this involved the trade of the country, and a general heavy collapse of prices occurred, which stopped English manufacturers from being able to purchase India's raw products, even though the high rates of Exchange favoured their doing so. The process was as follows:—

(1) Unable to purchase India's raw materials, therefore (a) India receives no money; (b) imports exceed exports, and Exchange collapses.

(2) India receives no money, and holds its raw materials, therefore cannot pay for imports.

(3) Collapse of trade, unemployment in England, tremendous collapse in Exchange, which will continue till trade revives.

I undoubtedly blame England, first for its short-sighted Bank policy, which restricts trade advances when they are required, and then for England's purchase and sale policy, whereby it means: "Heads-I win"—"Tails-you-lose." Some of the best firms in Bombay are being refused loans on unimpeachable security, and the Bank position, as dictated from London, is one of "See who survives after the shake-out."—Yours, etc.,

KHIMCHAND A. MEHTA.

25, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay, March 10.

"AN "OBJECTIONABLE" CABLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The high-handed action of some sun-dried bureaucrat in stopping the transmission of Mr. D. Chaman Lall's cablegram to the "Daily Herald" is nothing short of a scandal. I have read the cablegram in your to day's issue with care and I find that it is a brief summary of important Indian news which are already in the possession of the Indian public through the Indian Press. Why the transmission of the same news to the British public is considered objectionable in certain quarters passes one's comprehension. Of course the Sun never sets on the British Empire but the Indian bureaucracy is determined to see that the Sun also never shines on certain happenings in it. Sir, one can imagine the stopping of cablegrams to India carrying news of the use of the mailed fist in Ireland and in Egypt to avoid the creation of an impression on the Indian mind that British statesmanship is bankrupt and that dependencies and protectorates and even parts of the United Kingdom are being ruled with little regard to the wishes of the people of those lands. But to stop the transmission of cablegrams to England such as that of Mr D. Chaman Lall means that so far as the Indian bureaucracy is concerned, it does not want to let the right hand know what the left hand is doing. Will any Indian still doubt Lord Chelmsford's recent statement that the days of autocracy in India are over?—Yours etc.,

T. H. K.

CORPORATION PRESIDENSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, in his letter of the 8th instant in your paper, writes: "Sir Sassoon David, Bart., has already issued his notes intimating his candidature for the Presidentship of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the ensuing year and that I also stand a candidate in deference to the wishes of my friends."

Sir, I am a councillor of the Bombay Corporation of not less than 20 years standing, and I do not hesitate to write to state that in spite of difference of opinion on various occasions with him, I heartily support Dr. Sukhia's candidature, I conscientiously believe him to be the more deserving candidate of the two. I hold Sir Sassoon David in the highest esteem as one of the leading merchants and financiers of Bombay, and I am sure there are many more who look up to him with the same sentiments of personal respect. But as for his civic career, I and many more councillors are of opinion that he could never be compared with Dr. Sukhia.

Dr. Sukhia has sound knowledge of municipal laws, municipal affairs and laws of public meetings. His zeal to work in the Corporation for the public is very much known. He attends the Corporation and Committee meetings regularly. He is taken to be one of the best-informed and one of the most hardworking councillors who concentrate solely on public interest on matters of public concern. In order to enable the councillors to form their opinion on the comparative deserts of the two candidates for the office of President, let me quote the following figures:

Between the years 1902 and 1920 there were 1,164 Corporation meetings, Dr. Sukhia attended 1,104 of these, Sir Sassoon David attending 738. There were 2,076 Committee meetings, out of which Dr. Sukhia attended 1,124. Sir Sassoon attending 85.

With a statement of these simple facts and accurate figures I leave the councillors to use their unbiassed judgment, and vote for the more deserving.—Yours, etc.,

20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Devlali, March 9.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We had heard much about a fully-equipped and highly efficient National College of which it had been given out some months ago. that Mr. Jayaker was to have accepted the Principalship. It is not my intention here to enter into any sort of controversy as regards the details such as the qualifications of the staff. the proper curriculum or the spirit that much animate such national institutions. Whether a co-operating professor should be secured even at a very high price for the sake of efficiency whether Cambridge and oxford professors should be requisitioned or only N. C. O. Professors should be admitted with a view to create the necessary atmosphere of patriotism and self-sacrifice; whether more attention than at present given should be paid to the technical and professional education of the students; whether spinning should have a place in the curriculum; questions such as these can be safely left to be discussed and settled by the proper persons, at the proper place, at the proper time. My object in addressing this query is to ascertain whether steps are being taken to bring this National College into early existence. The public has been so far left into the dark that it has already begun to draw its unwelcome conclusions. Will anyone who may be in the know of these things please publish the required information?—Yours, etc.,

RAJARAM VYANKATESH NADKARNI.

Bombay, March 10.

Correspondence Summarised.

PROGRESS OF NON-COOPERATION.—A correspondent is of opinion that the Non-Co-operation movement has not as yet borne the fruit which it ought to have borne by now. He says it is not due to any tinge of unfeasibility in the movement itself but to a wrong lead taken by some of its protagonists in dogmatically exhorting only the students and the lawyers to come forth for sacrifice. The Congress resolution clearly asserted that all classes alike should rise to sacrifice for the cause of the country. It did not ask the students first to vacate the schools and colleges and secondly the lawyers to give up practice and the rest of the people to see their way after these two phases are complete. He suggests that a swaraj fund should be raised by compelling every earning Indian to pay one-tenth of his monthly income towards this fund. It is this "One-tenth Income Swaraj Fund" which in his opinion will bring Swaraj within reach of the near future.

"AN UNFORTUNATE DECISION."—D. G. K. concurs with the views expressed in a leading article in the "Bombay Chronicle" some time ago, relating to the question of abolition of the British Congress Committee and its organ "India". When a regular campaign for the purpose of misrepresenting and bamboozling the British public regarding the state of affairs in India is carried on by interested and dishonest journals and persons, he thinks Congress propaganda work in England is as necessary as it is in India.

A LETTER FROM GERMANY.—Mrs. Shilavati Ketkar, in the interest of students who intend to go to Germany for study, sends an extract from a German letter she recently received, to show the state of affairs there which may affect Indian students. Living there is abnormally dear due to the extraordinary rise in food prices. The housing problem is very difficult and specially in the University towns it is becoming as difficult of solution as the Delphic oracles were. The periodical recurrence every winter of malignant Influenza epidemics has become matter of course, and the terrible scarcity of coal makes the bitter cold of Germany still more unbearable.

PRINCES IN POLITICS.—"A Subject of Kolhapur" while allowing every man to hold his own opinion, criticises the leading article on "Princes in Politics" which appeared in the "Bombay 'Chronicle" some time ago. He suspects that the article was written under the influence of the opponents of the social reforms that the Maharaja of Kolhapur is trying to introduce among his subjects. He says that the Maharaja is the pioneer of this movement, so much so that the Congress only followed in his footsteps when it passed the resolution regarding the abolition of the untouchability system of the Hindus. As regards the Maharaja's political views, he says, the Maharaja is quite aware of the evils of autocracy and has already announced his willingness to give swarajya to his subjects at an early date.

Mr. A. JEEJEEBHAI requests the Bombay students to have their Colleges. He wants them to remember that public interest "goes before" their own private interests. He appeals to his sister-students to "arouse" the spirit of their fathers and brothers. He insists that they should not be idle. They should work for India.

BURMA NEWS.

MR. TYABJI ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, March 10

The case against Mr. S. A. Tyabji and his syce in connection with the coachmen's and syce's demand for higher pay ended in the Magistrate discharging both the accused. The case was marked mistaken and no connection between the accused and alleged unlawful acts was established.

The two charges against Mr. Utha Zan somewhat connected with the school strike and police were dismissed by the District Magistrate.

A large gathering of Rangoon Sikhs passed resolutions expressing indignation at the inhuman atrocities committed at Nankana Sahib, and desecration of the shrine in a manner revolting to Sikh feelings, sympathising with the bereaved families, and starting a local martyr memorial and relief fund and urging the Punjab Government to mete fullest justice without distinction and decided to wear black turbans until the enormity of the crime was established and the perpetrator brought to book.

Sir Robert Baden Powell and Lady Baden Powell left Rangoon on Thursday for Colombo by the Warwickshire after a successful visit.

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This preparation is for those who have been through youthful errors suffering badly from nervous debility. The presence of Aurum i.e. Gold makes the medicine an ideal tonic, blood purifier and is a sure remedy for melancholia, depression etc. To restore original force and vigour Nervo-Tone stands unrivalled.

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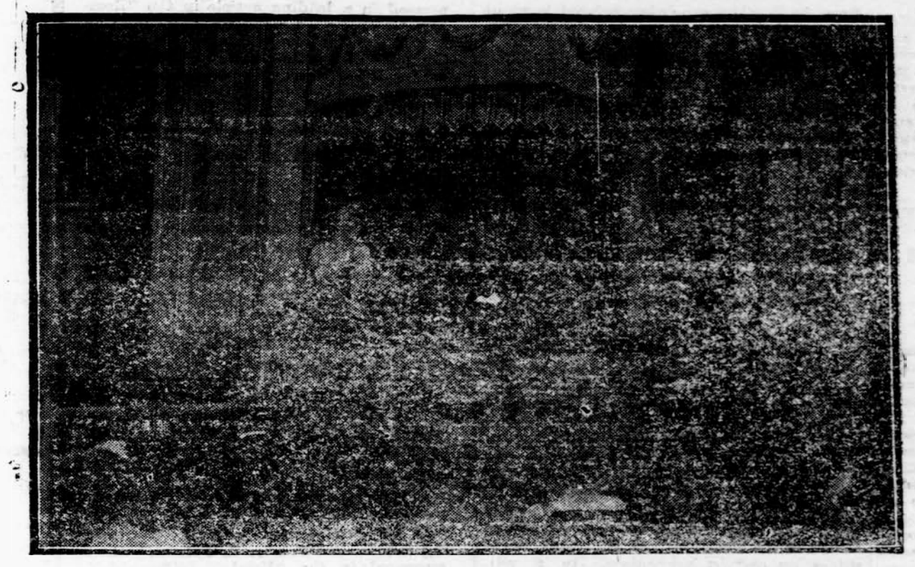
"ALF'S BUTTON"

The Author of the Book from which the film is produced, say's :—

During the making of this film-version of "ALF'S BUTTON," it has been brought home to me most forcibly how much an author can owe to his producer. To write "slaves in marvellous Oriental draperies" cost me little effort, no special knowledge, and a minute quantity of ink. For Mr. Hepworth to attain the same effect in his own medium of expression cost him endless trouble and careful research—to say nothing of a sordid detail such as expense. Many times while the work was in progress did Mr. Hepworth refer in tones half-humorous, half-tragic, to my over-exuberant imagination; but I can only say that my warmest thanks are due to him for the result of his labours. He has accomplished the almost impossible feat of making a humorist laugh at his own characters. If any of my readers enjoyed my book as I enjoyed my first sight of Mr. Hepworth's film, I am more than satisfied.



All got himself into a dreadful mess in the trenches, and had to draw a new tunic. He sat down outside his company's billet to give his buttons their first clean up; but the moment his tooth-brush touched the second button, Alf was appalled to see an enormous genie rise out of the earth, and to hear him say after a low obeisance: "What wilt thou have? I am ready to bey thee as the Slave of the Button. I, and the other Slaves the Button."

Prize Show To-day and To-morrow at 3-30, & 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) Then 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

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A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The Director of Information writes:—The Governor-in-Council is advised that the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, is still defective in respect of betting offices commonly known as Bucket Shops notwithstanding the amendment effected by Bombay Act VI of 1919. He has accordingly decided to appoint a Committee to examine the position with regard to the betting organisations commonly known as Bucket Shops and Race Clubs, and to advise as to the most effective means of checking their activities, including such amendment or extension of existing legislation as may be found expedient. The Committee will be constituted as follows:—

(1) The Advocate General, Bombay, (Chairman); (2) The Solicitor to Government; (3) Mr. E. L. Cauty, Dy. Commissioner of Police, C.I.D. (Crime), Bombay; (4) Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji, Barrister-at-Law, M. L. C.; (5) Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E.

The Committee will assemble in Bombay as early as possible and conduct its enquiries and deliberations at such place as the Chairman may direct.

DR. CHOLKAR'S TRIAL.

SHORTHAND TYPIST'S ADMISSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, March 10.

Dr. Cholkar's case was taken up to-day the Court was over crowded. After a full day's cross-examination by Mr. Abhyankar, Barrister, Kamat, Sub-Inspector of Police and shorthand reporter said that the system of Marathi shorthand writing was defective and that signs were likely to be transcribed into words different from those used, consequently changing meaning of the whole sentence. He further said that he transcribed shorthand notes from memory and contents which latter also depended upon memory.

Cross-examination of Kamat is not finished to-day, when Court adjourned the case for to-morrow.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

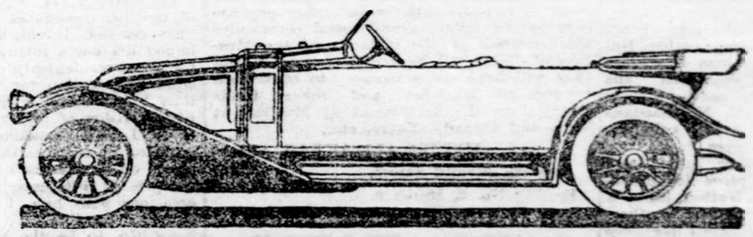
KARACHI, March 10.

There is no improvement to report, and the prospect of any new business being possible seems quite hopeless.

Bookings:—Three hundred tons Liverpool and five hundred tons Hull; March twenty shillings.

Charters:—Steamer Rheinfles April twenty shillings for full cargo of wheat to Antwerp or Hamburg.

RENAULT MOTOR CAR



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Thanking you for your able treatment.

Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
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NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free, FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.
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RARE AND INVALUBALE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

The following are two of the numerous certificates received:—

Mr. Vithaldas P. Attawala, merchant, Bombay, writes on 28-11-20:—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Doctor S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urine was examined by a Bombay M. D., the per centage of sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment my urine was examined on 30th November, 1920 at Dr. Masina's Hospital Cathelogical Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nill"—which means a perfact cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physisians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a SPECIALIST in this disease, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs.

Mr. Damodher Raghoba Raote, Landlord, Worli, Bombay, writes on 3rd December 1920:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.D.'s during that period, but could not get entire cure. In September last. I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 6 to 7 per cent. sugar specific gravity was 1637. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 35 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar NIL and Specific Gravity, 1013. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

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TO NEW VICEROY.

CITY'S GREAT PROBLEMS.

The following is a draft copy of the address:—

To The Rt. Hon. Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
Earl of Reading,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Designate.

May it please Your Lordship,

We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, on behalf of her citizens, beg to tender to Your Lordship our cordial greetings on your arrival on these shores to assume the duties of the most exalted office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The privilege of being the first in India to welcome the highest representative of His Majesty is one of which we are justly proud and our pride in welcoming you is enhanced by the circumstance that the great and ancient race to which you belong and which gave England a Disraeli has had its homeland in the East from time immemorial.

Our Municipality, My Lord, claims to be the first of its kind in India. We do not propose on this occasion to make any detailed reference to the various problems with which we are now concerned, but throughout the City will be observed signs of urban expasnsion and development which are now engaging our particular attention as well as that of the Government of Bombay and the local bodies in our midst. The housing problem has reached a critical stage here as it has done in most large cities of the world and a great development scheme has recently been launched by the efforts of His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Lord, who with unceasing energy has not only laid down the main lines of its operations but has financed it by a Provincial loan raised for the first time in this Presidency. We earnestly hope that before Yonr Lordship leaves these shores the project may have reached fruition and that our great City, so far as local amenities are concerned, may vie with other large and up-to-date cities of the world and deserve unchallenged the proud appellation which it bears on its escutcheon.

Other great problems now on the Municipal anvil are those for the improvement of the water supply and the drainage of the City. To keep pace with the growing population of Bombay, we have in contemplation huge schemes for increasing the supply of water and for the improvement of sanitation. We feel confident that any representation that we may make with regard to the financing of those schemes will receive support and encouragement from the Imperial Government.

NOW, A MOMENTOUS JUNCTURE.

You, Sir, set your foot on Indian soil at a very momentous juncture in the history of India. A new era of political advancement has just been inangurated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who, on departing from Bombay, stated that his message to England would be that she should send her best to India—her second best would not be good enough. In the appointment of Your Lordship to the Viceroyalty of India we feel that his message had been anticpated. From what we know of Your Lordship we are emboldened to say that few have been appointed to this high office who have had such varied experience and we hope that your career so brilliant in the English Courts of Justice, in the Houses of Parliament and in the service of the State will be still more illustrious in the supreme position to which you have now been called. To few living men are entrusted responsibilities so vast, and in no more beneficial way can the Crown display its anxious solicitude for the happiness of its Indian subject than in selecting for the office of Viceroy those who are the most tried, distinguished and sagacious of its servants.

The task that awaits Your Lordship is arduous indeed, but we feel confident that your unique experience, your great talents and your unflagging industry will prove equal to the responsibilities which you are about to assume. Your Lordship's utterance in England that you "leave the Judicial Bench not forsaking nor abandoning the pursuit of justice but rather pursuing it in larger fields" has been received here with the utmost satisfaction. It forcibly reminds us of the memorable sentiments expressed by that great Indian Dadabhai Naoroji from his seat in the House of Commons that "so long as India is satisfied with the honour and justice of Britain so long will her Indian Empire last." Let us pray that Your Lordship's tenure of office as Viceroy and Governor General of India may be marked not only by acts of justice in all questions that may arise in the future, but also in regard to the errors and misunderstandings of the past and that you may thus be the cause of assuaging the unhappy feelings that now prevail.

It now remains for us to tender a warm and sincere welcome to the Gracious Lady who accompanies you. We trust that the climate of this sunny land may be found congenial to her and that she may be blessed with health and vigour to cope with the manifold duties that will develve upon her as the Consort of the Viceroy of India. We feel confident that with her geniality and womanly kindness she will do her best to promote the welfare of the women and children of this country.

THE HOPE OF INDIA.

In conclusion we trust that Your Lordship's unrivalled knowledge of human affairs gained in many and varied fields of activity may be instrumental in controlling and guiding the new life with which this land is pulsating and that Your Lordship's quinquennium of office may be signalised by great achievements and substantial progress in every direction. We wish you Godspeed in the great work that lies ahead. May nothing thwart your good intentions and may God give you health and strength to carry out the duties of your high office with satisfaction to yourself and lasting benefit to the people of this land.

Read To-morrow's

SUNDAY EDITION

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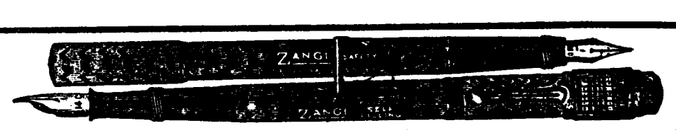

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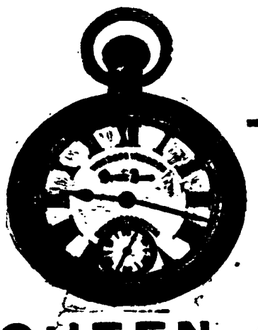

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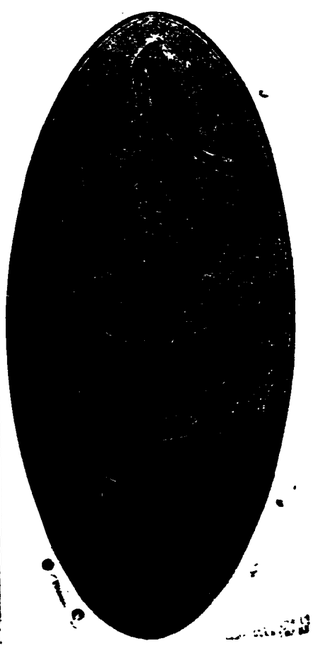

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LADY LLOYD DISTRIBUTES PRIZES.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga was held yesterday, H. E. Sir George Lloyd presiding. Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd distributed the prizes.

Just after arrival Their Excellencies together with the President and the members of the committee proceeded to examine the premises of the Institution.

After gymnastic display and drill by the boys of the Institution, Mr. Mandlik delivered his speech welcoming Their Excellencies.

After giving a brief history about the Institution Mr. Mandlik proceeded and to give a short account of work done during the period from 1st April 1920 to 28 February 1921. The annual Report will be published and sumitted in due course, at the end of 31st of March, 1921 (the Official year).

At the beginning of this year there were in the Institution 252 boys. 152 boys (including private apprentice) were admitted since 1st April 1920. 71 were discharged as under:—

23 on attaining the age of 18, 5 by order of the Managing Committee and with the approval of the Magistrates concerned, 4 by order of Government, 25 on termination of their period of apprenticeship and 5 apprentices removed by their guardians, 5 boys absconded but 2 were recaptured and 1 boy unfortunately died at the Sir J. J. Hospital of these:—16 were native Christians, 18 were Brahmins, 12 were of aboriginal or hill-tribes, 145 were Hindus (other than Brahmins), 132 Mahomedans, 1 was depressed class, 3 were Parsis, 5 were Jews.

Mr. Mandlik proceeded:—"I am glad to say the general health of the boys has been on the whole satisfactory. We had a few cases of chicken-pox but preventive measures were promptly taken by the Superintendent and the medical officer and the threatened epedimic arrested. The medical officer vaccinates all the boys on admission and has them weighed every forthnight. Boys losing weight are put on special diet. The Institution was visited during the period under report by many well-known gentlemen who were satisfied with the working of the Institutions."

The speaker then referred to the consolidated to Government, regarding the pay of the staff. He said, "the Managing Committee who have amongst them many experienced and practical business men have carefully gone into the whole question and the proposed changes are the minimum that the Committee unanimously think imperative for the efficient working of the Institution. As it is, it is found extremely difficult to fill up vacancies and even sometimes to persuade the present holders to continue, on the salaries at present allowed. Knowing full well the kindly and sympathetic interest taken by your Excellency in our work, my colleagues and I have every confidence that our proposals will meet with the anxiously expected approval of your Excellency's Government."

Mr. Mandlik concluded by once more expressing to his Excellency his Committee's and his own sincere and grateful thanks for kindly presiding on the occasion and to Her Excellency for kindly consenting to distribute the prizes.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency, then, was requested to give away the prizes to the successful students of the Institution, at the conclusion of which, Sir George Lloyd delivered his speech, in the course of which he said:—

"First of all in regard to your needs, I got an impression from Mr. Mandlik's speech—I hope it was not erroneous though I am half afraid it must have been—that you were really almost satisfied with the way Government have responded to your demands—a very unusual thing. There was only one matter that I noted, that was giving you cause for uneasiness and that was regarding sanction for your proposals to increase the pay of the staff. As to this, I can assure you that every effort will be made by Government to dispose of the matter expeditiously and I hope that in the meantime the lot of the staff has been to some extent alleviated by the temporary concessions which have already been sanctioned. And then let me congratulate you very heartily on the continued success which is evidently attending your efforts here. I am particularly glad to learn that magistrates have been sending more and more boys to this institution instead of sending them to jail. I expressed my strong desire when I first came here that the magistrates should as far as possible recongise the value of educative rather than penal treatment of boys, and whether it be as a result of what I said then or not, I am extraordinarily glad that the numbers in this institution have increased rather than the numbers in the jail."

His Excellency proceeded, "I am rather sorry that you cannot give me a more optimistic report as regards following up the welfare of the boys after they are discharged from your care. You will remember that last year I said to you how important I considered this to be, and I should like to re-emphasise that importance to-day. Your Chairman has adverted in his speech to the difficulties and temptations which beset the boys immediately after they leave here, and I am sure that if you could keep track of what happens to all the boys who leave this institution you would be much better equipped for helping them through that trying period. I can only suggest to you that you should try and get information from England or America as to how reformatories meet these difficulties there. Their difficulties there must be as formidable as they are here as regards keeping in touch and I remember telling you of the amazing persentage of success which reformatory work had produced in England and therefore I suggest that you should write Home to other reformatories and see, if possible, whether they could give you any hint as to how they deal with the matter."

Sir George concluded by thanking the Committee on his own behalf and on behalf of Lady Lloyd for giving them the opportunity of visiting then again and assuring them that their (Sir George and Lady Lloyd's) interest in their work will always be as unflagging as it has been throughout the past year. He congratulated Mr. Mandlik and the Committee, on the work they have done. (Applause).

A vote of thanks to their Excellencies having carried on the proposal of Mr. H. J. Bhabha, the meeting came to a close.

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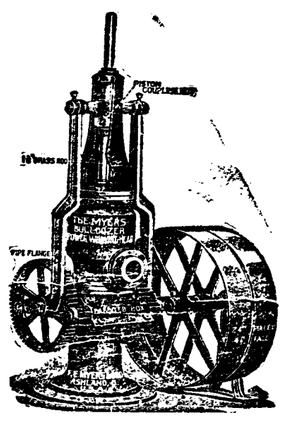

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We cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflamation, cough, cold, cuts bruises, etc. by

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The first-aid family remedy, Costs 10 As. Only. Get one and keep it handy can be had everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

REDUCTION IN PRICES!

UP TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1921.

If you really want the best Violin at the cheapest rate then don't lose this opportunity. Book your order to-day with one-fourth the value as advance and you will get it at your place without any trouble.

Reduced Prices with one bow:—Beginner's Violin Rs. 8. Student's Violin Rs. 9, Glory Violin Rs. 12, Child's Violin Rs. 14, Matchless Violin Rs. 14, Success Violin Rs. 25, Coronation Violin Rs. 20, Satisfaction Violin Rs. 18, Concert Violin Rs. 40, Professor's Violin Rs. 35, same superior quality Rs. 38, Kit Violin Rs. 45. For wooden case Rs. 9, Imitation leather case Rs. 12, extra Flat back Mandolin Rs. 42, Guitar Rs. 35.

National Harmonium Co.,

10-3, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD (B).

TELEGRAMS: Musicians. CALCUTTA.

ELECTA and GALCO

CELEBRATED

LEVER WATCHES

ARE THE BEST KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Electa Watch Factory Ltd.,

La Chaux-de-Fonds Switzerland

Grand Prix Berne 1914

Obtainable from all the best Watchmakers in India and from the *AGENT:—* JULES FETTERLE

Rachel Lodge Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder BOMBAY.

"TINCTURA"

Simple method of testing Tinctura is to write with it and after 24 hours put the paper in water, the itching of the written ink will be as black as anything and permanent. Other cheap inks will not even stand this test as they contain only colour and no fixing agents.

TRY A BOTTLE OF

"TINCTURA"

Price Rupee one only.

25% goes to the

Lok. TILAK Fund

FROM OUR PROFIT

Agents Wanted.

All India-General Agency,

419 Thakurdwar Road, BOMBAY 2.

LARGE & FRESH STOCK OF

Kit Beddings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.
Glace Kid shoes	6 4	Marching Boots.	14 0
Million Shoes M.S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H. S. ..	10 6
Million Boots	6 10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
Monsoon Boots	6 14	Superior Boots H.S. ..	12 6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2	Rs. 5	Ladies Shoes	5 10
Boys Boots	5 0	Ladies Boots	9 0

Packing and Postage Extra.

Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.

Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to 36.

25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous of know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 268. Prices Rs. 7/4. Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A 1.

Scientifically made at our Laboratory. Absolutely pure and free from Spirit. Possesses Charming odour of freshly cut Red Rose Flowers. Highly recommended by Rajas, Maharajas etc. Price One dram Glass Stoppered Phial Rs. 2/8 per V. P. P.

S. PAUL & Co., *Perfumers,* (Dept. B. C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola CALCUTTA.

English Stove & Cycle Depot.

PRIMUS OPTIMUS CRITERION OIL STOVES & ENGLISH CYCLES

Girgaon Tram T. Bombay.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO

"Ex H. H. Maiya."

"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE.

BOMBAY—7.

Use THE PATENT AMULET

A CHARM AGAINST EVIL

Smoke tinted in case Rs. 7
Rapophyll ,, ,, Rs. 15
Amber ,, ,, Rs. 15
With rolled gold frame Rs. 15 extra on above prices

Special rates to wholsale dealers.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, Ltd.

Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Lucknow, Delhi, Simla, etc.

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Rs. 50,000 for NOTHING

To Celebrate the Twenty-First Anniversary
of the importation into India of . . . .

WILLS'S Famous "SCISSORS" Cigarettes

The Sole Importers will distribute
Rs. 50,000 by means of a competition.

Whole Packet.

Do not Send Whole packet.

First Cash Prize will be			Rs. 15,000
Second " " " "			" 5,000
Third " " " "			" 2,000
5 Cash Prizes of	Rs. 500	each	
10 " " " "	250	"	
50 " " " "	100	"	
100 Cash Prizes of	Rs. 50	each	
120 " " " "	25	"	
500 " " " "	10	"	
1,000 " " " "	5	"	

Making in all 1,788 Prizes

Every competitor (whether a Prize Winner or not) will be given **2 annas** for every 50 "Scissors" fronts received in accordance with the Rules.

Front.

Cut out front only.

Collect "Scissors" Cigarette Packets—cut out the fronts and post them to:—

The Managers, "SCISSORS" Cigarettes Competition, Post Box 89, CALCUTTA.

Read the Rules Carefully

RULES AND CONDITIONS WHICH COMPETITORS MUST STRICTLY OBSERVE.

1. This Competition is open to any one who is either residing or stationed in India.

2. Each parcel of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts must be sent by **Registered Parcels Post only and must be addressed to the MANAGERS, "SCISSORS" CIGARETTES** Competition, POST BOX 89, CALCUTTA. A letter must be enclosed in each parcel, clearly stating the Competitor's full name and address and the exact number of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts enclosed in the parcel. No parcel will be accepted for the competition if sent by "Unregistered" Parcel Post, or otherwise than as above.

3. Only genuine "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts as issued by the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited and bearing the name W. D. and H. O. Wills will be accepted. Only complete fronts will be accepted; any fronts which are torn or are in any way defaced or erased will not be recognised or accepted as qualifying for the Competition.

4. Competitors should commence collecting "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts immediately but must not commence despatching them before the 1st April 1921. Competitors may send in as many parcels of "Scissors" Cigarettes Fronts as they wish and the number of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts contained in each parcel will be credited to the Competitor. The Competition will close on the 30th June, 1921, and under no circumstances will parcels arriving by any delivery later than the **last Registered Parcels Post delivery on the day of the 30th June, 1921,** be accepted for the Competition and any "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts received by the Managers **subsequent to the delivery of the last Registered Parcels Post on the 30th** June, 1921 (no matter what may have been the reason or the cause for the delay in their delivery) **will not qualify** for this competition.

5. All "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts (whether or not they have been accepted as qualifying for this competition) received by the Managers from Competitors will become the absolute property of the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited, and under no circumstances will any "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts be returned to any competitor (even though such fronts may not have qualified for the competition).

6. The total number of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts received from each Competitor in accordance with these rules will be checked and ascertained as soon as possible after the 30th June, 1921. The Competitor from whom the largest total number of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts has been received will be awarded the first prize of Rupees Fifteen thousand (Rs. 15,000). The Competitor from whom the second largest total number of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts has been received will be awarded the second prize of Rupees five thousand (Rs. 5,000). The Competitor from whom the third largest total number of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts has been received will be awarded the third prize of Rupees Two thousand (Rs. 2,000). The Competitors from whom the next five largest total numbers of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts have been received will each be awarded a prize of Rupees Five hundred (Rs. 500) and so on until the total number of 1,788 prizes of the values respectively mentioned in the various posters and handbills relating to this Competition have been awarded. In addition each Competitor, whether a prize winner or not will receive payment at the rate of two annas for every complete fifty of such "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts received by the Managers; no payment will be made in respect of fractions under fifty.

7. In the event of a tie between two or more competitors for any one prize, the next lower prize or prizes according as two or more competitors may tie, will be added and the total amount of such combined prizes will be divided equally between the two or more competitors tieing.

8. Under no circumstances whatsoever will either the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited acknowledge receipt of parcels containing "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts nor will they accept any responsibility whatever for any parcels of "Scissors" Cigarettes fronts not received by the Managers, whatever may have been the reason of such non-receipt, and, under no circumstances, will the Managers or the Imperial Tobacco Company of India, Limited, enter into any correspondence with Competitors, or with intending competitors, on this, or on any other subject whatever, in connection with the competition, the rules and conditions of which are clearly laid down herein.

9. The Competition will not be open to any employee of the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited.

10. The decision of the Managers of the Competition who have been appointed by the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited is final as to all matters connected with the competition including the interpretation of these rules.

11. Competitors by the fact of their entering the Competition will be considered to have accepted these rules and conditions:—

The Managers will take every care that the Cigarettes fronts received in accordance with the rules are correctly checked and counted and will arrange that the names and addresses of prize winners are published in the following Newspapers:—

"The Statesman," "The Bengalee," "The Englishman," "The Bombay Chronicle.," "The Times of India," Bombay, "The Daily Gazette," Karachi, "The Madras Mail," "The Civil and Military Gazette," "The Tribune," Lahore, and "The Pioneer," as soon as possible after 30th June 1921.

All prize moneys or cash payments to which competitors may become entitled will be sent by cheque, money order, or such other means as the Managers may think best, as soon as possible after the publication of the results of the competitions to competitors at the addresses given by them in the manner mentioned in Rule No. 2.

This Notice is issued by

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD., POST BOX 89, CALCUTTA.

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